FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 081 *25 April 1979*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Hungarian Military Delegation Leaves for Warsaw Pact Session AA 1
Polish General Interviewed on Warsaw Pact Anniversary AA 1
Vietnamese Vice Premier Interviewed on CEMA, Cooperation AA 2

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

MBFR Talks at Standstill, Threatens Security BB 1
NATO Planning Group To Discuss Nuclear Arms Plans BB 1

ALBANIA

Sri Lanka CP Delegation Reported To Have Visited B 1
Officials Attend Film Festival in Tirana 21 April B 1
Briefs: Ramiz Alia Activities B 1

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Congratulates Brezhnev on Lenin Award C 1
Mladenov Receives USSR Ambassador on Departure C 1
Filipov-Led BCP CC Delegation Departs for Hungary C 1
Further Publicity on PDRY Delegation Visit C 2
Todorov Dinner Toast [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 Apr] C 2
PDRY Premier Interview [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Apr] C 3
Joint Communique [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 18 Apr] C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dissidents Reportedly Appeal to Italian PCI for Support [Rome IL POPOLO 3 Apr] D 1
Husak Congratulates Brezhnev on Reelection D 1
Husak Sends Greetings to Pioneer Organization D 2
Communique Issued on GDR Foreign Minister's Visit [RUDE PRAVO 20 Apr] D 3
Communique Issued on PDRY Prime Minister's Visit [RUDE PRAVO 21 Apr] D 5
Washington STAR Cited on Sino-U.S. 'Espionage' Proposal [Jelinek in RUDE PRAVO 20 Apr] D 9
Commentary Discusses Western Plan for Subjugating Uganda [Babic] D 10
Colotka Urges Better Quality in Agricultural Enterprises D 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Receives Ambassadors' Credentials E 1
Indonesian Ambassador E 1
Indian Ambassador E 1
Lesotho Ambassador E 1
Stoph Holds Warsaw Talks With Poland's Jaroszewicz E 1

Krenz Welcomes Vietnamese Youth Delegation E 2
Aid Consignment Handed Over to Montenegrin Authorities E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Apr]
Agriculture, Construction Branch Eliminate Time Loss [Gerstner] E 3
Deputy Agriculture Minister Discusses Cultivation, Production E 5

HUNGARY

Losonczi Receives New PRC, Benin Ambassadors' Credentials F 1
Reportage on Nemeth's Visit to Poland F 1
Babiuch Meeting F 1
Gierek Meeting F 1
Havasi Receives BCP's Filipov on Arrival F 1
Marjai, France's Barre Discuss Economic Relations F 2
Carter's Efforts in Support of SALT-II Noted F 2
Major Efforts Made To Insure Successful Corn Crop F 2
New Corn Planting [MAGYAR HIRLAP 14 Apr] F 2
Replacement of Destroyed Crops [NEPSZABADSAG 14 Apr] F 2
Good Preparations for Sowing [NEPSZAVA 15 Apr] F 3

POLAND

Comment on U.S. Request for Electronic Monitoring in PRC G 1
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI]
GDR's Stoph Arrives for Working Meetings G 1
Arrival in Warsaw G 1
Gierek, Jaroszewicz Meeting G 2
Gierek Visits Katowice Coal Mine Areas G 2
Domestic Market Committee Meeting Held G 3
[SLOWO POWSZECHNE 18 Apr]
Briefs: New Ambassador to Benin; Swiss Ambassador Departs G 4

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on Ceausescu's Visit to African Countries H 1
Joint Communique With Zambia [SCINTEIA 19 Apr] H 1
Statement Before Zambia Talks [SCINTEIA 17 Apr] H 6
UN Namibia Institute Address [SCINTEIA 17 Apr] H 7
Lusaka Friendship Meeting Speech [SCINTEIA 17 Apr] H 9
First Ceausescu-Numayri Meeting H 10
Numayri Dinner 23 Apr H 10
Visit to People's Assembly Palace H 11
Official Talks 24 Apr H 11
More Ceausescu-Numayri Talks H 12
Ceausescu Greets Syrian President on National Day H 12
[SCINTEIA 17 Apr]
Libyan Premier, Foreign Minister Receive Patan H 13
Talks With Netherlands Culture Officials Begin H 13
President of Bangladesh National Assembly Arrives H 13
Bucharest Festive Meeting Marks Lenin's Birthday H 13
SCINTEIA Marks Birthday [22 Apr] H 16
Briefs: DPRK Embassy Film Gala; Events Mark Syrian Anniversary; Economic Talks With Mongolia H 17

YUGOSLAVIA

Gromyko, Minic End Moscow Talks; Luncheon Held 24 Apr	I 1
Kolisevski Ends Visit to African States	I 1
Guinea-Bissau Communique	I 1
Return to Belgrade	I 2
Reportage on Belgrade Talks With Netherlands Foreign Minister	I 3
Djuranovic Reception	I 3
Meeting With Hodza	I 3
Talks End 24 April	I 4
Andov Concludes Talks in Brussels With EC Official	I 4
Yugoslav-Norwegian Economic Commission Session Ends	I 5
Vrhovec Receives Swiss Federal Assembly Delegation	I 5
Pesic Ends Swedish Talks on European Security	I 5
Ljubicic Receives Angolan Defense Minister Carreira	I 6
SFRY Presidency Official Meets With POLISARIO Delegation	I 6
PRC Women's Delegation Tours Croatia, Meets SAWP Official	I 6
UN Anticolonialism Committee Meets in Belgrade	I 6
Nonalined States Hold Preparatory Meeting for Colombo Congress	I 7
Tito Sends Birthday Greetings to Kim Il-song [BORBA 15 Apr]	I 8
Executive Council Official Announces Earthquake Casualty Figures	I 8
TU Council Adopts Collective Work, Leadership Initiatives	I 9
Executive Council Urges Law To Restrict Vehicle Use	I 10

HUNGARIAN MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WARSAW PACT SESSION

ID231703 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 23 Apr 79 ID

[Text] A Hungarian military delegation headed by Gen Karoly Csemi, state secretary of defense, has left for Warsaw. It will be taking part in the session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

POLISH GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

ID231004 Warsaw PAP in English 0912 GMT 23 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 23 April, PAP--This May we will observe the successive anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism and of the foundation of the coalition defensive alliance--the Warsaw Treaty. In July of this year another important anniversary will be celebrated--the 36th anniversary of Socialist Poland.

The Warsaw Treaty was formed to ensure security of the socialist countries as a military counterbalance to the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, Polish Deputy Minister of National Defence and Deputy Commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces General Eugeniusz Moczyk said in an interview for PAP. The organization was formed only after all other efforts by socialist countries to create a Europe-wide collective security system had failed.

An unshakable proof of the effectiveness of the Warsaw Treaty's activity is its successful many-year struggle for the recognition of the inviolability of the existing political and territorial status quo in Europe. This status quo has been sanctioned by the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The significance of the effort that the states-parites to the Warsaw Treaty have made over the years of its existence to the cause of protecting peace and security of nations can be hardly overestimated.

A historical fact of lasting significance is that imperialism over the nearly 34 post-war year has not dared to unleash a blobal conflict despite its continuously increasing the arms race, military budgets, and organization of big-scale exercises meant as a demonstration of force and a blackmail.

A special role in the Warsaw Treaty goes to the Soviet Union and its armed forces which as the only ones of the Warsaw Treaty countries possess a complete range of warfare means. [sentence as received]

The Warsaw Treaty is of particular significance for Poland and her armed forces which, strengthening the country's defences, make also a considerable contribution to the perfecting of the United Armed Forces. Through participating actively in that process we avail ourselves of the experience of the Soviet Army.

In the fulfilment of the proud tasks both within the framework of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty and in our own defensive ventures we are guided by the conviction that our unity and strength constitute the best guarantee of the consolidation of the detente processes and peace.

VIETNAMESE VICE PREMIER INTERVIEWED ON CEMA, COOPERATION

LD242158 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 24, (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Hanoi:

Vietnamese Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi, permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, has given an interview to our correspondent on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the CMEA. He said: Practice has shown that the socialist community in such a region of the world where economy has been developing most evenly and multifariously. [sentence as received] Being a member of the socialist community, the Vietnamese people too consider these achievements as its own success.

"The Vietnamese people and government have always highly evaluated the role of cooperation within the CMEA," said Le Thanh Nghi. He went on to say:

"With its own efforts and the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, our people confidently began the construction of peaceful, independent and Socialist Vietnam. Our self-confidence and our faith in victory does not mean that we underestimate the hardships and trials--mainly economic--before the Vietnamese people. After 30 hard years of war, we are yet to make up the losses and on the top of it we also have to struggle with other problems--natural calamities, fresh enemies. For the time being small-scale production dominates our national economy and we are grappling with technical backwardness. Nevertheless, following the resolutions of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party, we have registered considerable results in the socialist transformation of production, and in restoring, strengthening and developing our economy. We have not had suffcient time to offset the imbalance originating from our earlier economy that depended on foreign countries. This applies especially to the southern region of the country."

Continuing the interview, Vietnamese Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi said: "The country is striving to exploit its resources and reserves and is trying to better utilize especially its labour reserves. It is making efforts to utilize the riches of the seas, forests and land. It is creating a technical-scientific basis and concentrating its energy on the development of agricultural production, wood industry, fishery and the production of consumer goods with a view to stabilizing living standards. Towards this, a simultaneous development of production and export is required. We are laying great emphasis on the progress of heavy industry and transport in order that we may tackle our present tasks and the plan targets of the forthcoming years.

"Vietnam's friendship and cooperation treaties with the socialist countries, particularly those with the Soviet Union, Laos and Cambodia, for 1976-80, demonstrate friendship and militant solidarity among the socialist nations.

"In addition to bilateral cooperation with the socialist countries, we hold important the economic and scientific-technical cooperation and mutual assistance within the framework of the CMEA," said Le Thanh Nghi.

MBFR TALKS AT STANDSTILL, THREATENS SECURITY

LD242010 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 24 April, PAP--The 17th round of the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, that ended recently, did not bring any progress like the previous one. One should even say about deepening of the set-back phenomena in these important negotiations, says Ryszard Drecki in the INTERPRESS bulletin.

Apart from the question of numerical data, Western delegations have recently avoided discussing any questions connected with a future agreement. Compromise proposals put forth by socialist countries last June have remained unanswered to this day, many substantial problems simply ignored. In this light, the question of data turns out to be a method of impeding the progress of the negotiations by delegations of NATO countries.

Socialist states, one should stress emphatically, do not [word indistinct] numerical forces of [word indistinct] of both sides in the reduction zone. This has been proved by the stand taken by them in discussing this question and material put forth by these states. They are against turning divergencies of opinions the methods into a stumbling block of the entirety of the Vienna negotiations. [sentence as received]

The difficulties which cropped up during the negotiations in Vienna are not limited to these talks, they reflect the West's ambiguous attitude to military detente in general. While the Western delegation is stretching the Vienna talks, the Atlantic system is stepping up activity to intensify the arms race.

The recent moves and armament plans of the so-called military-industrial complex in the West prove that the delay in reaching an understanding in arms reduction raises the threat to European security.

Treating the Vienna talks as a useful forum for disarmament negotiations, the socialist countries are determined to keep on striving to make these talks a success, in spite of all difficulties. This is proved by their initiatives, goodwill and flexibility. The thing is for the Western delegations to answer in the same spirit and stop piling up obstacles. This is dictated both by the situation in the negotiations and the general international situation.

NATO PLANNING GROUP TO DISCUSS NUCLEAR ARMS PLANS

LD242212 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] NATO's nuclear planning group, one of the most important bodies of the pact, is meeting today and tomorrow in Miami. Western press reports attach special and even fateful importance to this meeting. Guenter Leuschner comments on the subjects and possible consequences of this conference:

The political and psychological preparations for the decisions (?to be made) have been going on for months, since the beginning of the campaign which conjured up the danger of a military imbalance--that is to say, with reference to Soviet medium-range missiles to which NATO allegedly has no answer. NATO needs additional nuclear capacities in Western Europe, its own intermediate range missiles: This demand is put forward by the United States day in and day out, and naturally has the support of the NATO generals, parties like the CDU-CSU in the Federal Republic and, though with some reservations, even members of the government coalition. Before the meeting of nuclear planning group, Vice President Mondale paid a special visit to northern Europe to persuade the NATO states there to abandon their reluctance to join in the new nuclear arms plans. The FRG Government made the participation of others a condition for its own ultimate agreement.

Today and tomorrow the first decisions on the manufacture and stationing of the new nuclear weapons system are to be prepared at the meeting of the nuclear planning group. If this were to happen, one could rightly speak of the fateful significance of this conference, and this in the most negative sense of the term, as the realization of these plans would have several consequences: It would lead to a significant escalation of the arms race on our continent. The number of nuclear instruments of destruction in Europe would increase even further. The conditions for the force reduction talks in Vienna would be bound to worsen as a result of such a step. Altogether, there would be a further huge increase in arms expenditure which would have to be borne first and foremost by Western European taxpayers. Finally, the most rightwing forces in the Federal Republic can hardly conceal their satisfaction at the prospect of getting at least closer to control over such new nuclear weapons as a result of their being stationed on their territory. This in turn would be seriously bound to endanger the policy of detente, the relationship between the socialist states and the Federal Republic.

It is exactly these far-reaching consequences which have caused the advocates of the new NATO plans to pursue their intentions behind a screen of lies. They do not say anything about the fact that the equivalent of the Soviet intermediate range missiles, which have been in existence for a long time, are, according to their own--that is, U.S.--military doctrine, the U.S. strategic nuclear weapons. In other words, the Soviet missiles are part and parcel of the existing strategic equilibrium; they do not alter this equilibrium, whereas the additional production of NATO intermediate range missiles would mean precisely such an alternation in favor of NATO. [passage indistinct]

There is therefore not a single reason to justify what the nuclear planning group now intends to prepare. Indeed, a realistic chance exists for reducing the existing nuclear stockpiles in Europe instead of adding to them. This is what the Miami conference should discuss, but then it would not be a NATO meeting.

SRI LANKA CP DELEGATION REPORTED TO HAVE VISITED

AU202106 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Ceylon led by the party's General Secretary Shanmugathasan visited Albania recently at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. The delegation had talks with Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee secretary, on current problems of common interest. The talks were also attended by AWP Central Committee member Foto Cami. During its stay in our country the delegation visited Tirana, Elbasan and Vlore districts, where it met with working people and acquainted itself with their achievements under the party's leadership in building socialism. The delegation has left our country.

OFFICIALS ATTEND FILM FESTIVAL IN TIRANA 21 APRIL

AU221545 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0630 GMT 22 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Within the framework of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation, the third Albanian film festival opened yesterday afternoon in one of the halls of the cultural palace in Tirana. It has been organized by the ministry of Education and Culture, the Union of Albanian Writers and Artists and the new Albania cinema studio. Showing at this festival 10 artistic films, 1 film produced for television, 5 serial films and 13 documentary films will be shown.

Attending the opening ceremony were workers from the Tirana work and production centers and cultural-artistic institutions, writers, artists, youth and others. Also attending were Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Fiqret Shehu and Behar Shtylla, party Central Committee members; cadres of art and culture; others and the delegation of Kosovo film and Prishtina television which has come to Tirana to attend this festival.

Anastas Kondo, deputy minister of education and culture and chairman of the Committee for Culture and Arts of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, presided over the meeting.

The new color artistic film "Concert in 1936" was shown for those present.

The festival will continue until 28 April.

A scientific session on some ideoaesthetic problems of our cinematography was held yesterday morning. Five reports were delivered at this session.

BRIEFS

RAMIZ ALIA ACTIVIES--The Korce District Party Committee organized a meeting yesterday afternoon which was attended by party and state cadres, representatives of mass organizations and servicemen. The meeting was addressed by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, who spoke about the current problems relating to the international situation and on the tasks confronting the communists and working masses in these situations and in the light of Comrade Enver Hoxha's new work "Imperialism and the Revolution." The meeting was also attended by Enver Halili, Korce District Party Committee first secretary, Vangjel Corava, chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee, and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Apr 79 AU]

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON LENIN AWARD

AU242100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has sent Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a greetings message which reads:

On the occasion of your being awarded the Lenin Award for your books "Malaya Zemlya", "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land," and your tireless struggle for peace, on behalf of the Bulgarian Communists, the entire Bulgarian people, and on my personal behalf please accept our most sincere and cordial greetings and best wishes.

..our being presented the award bearing the name of the great Lenin--whose historical cause you consistently, wisely and confidently follow--is high recognition of your colossal activity as the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the name of the peoples' peace and happiness. Your books on the greatness and heroism of the Soviet people, who under the leadership of the CPSU defeated fascism, and in amazingly short periods restored the national economy and attacked the cruel virgin lands, became study books for millions of people throughout the world. The confidence in the people's force, sincerity and loyalty to the triumph of our ideals expressed by your books, also excite and inspire the Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people in their struggle in constructing a developed socialist society in our country.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you, dear Leonid Ilich, further successes in your tireless and fruitful activity for the happiness and prosperity of the fraternal Soviet people, development of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, strengthening the unity of the socialist community and the cause of world peace and the triumph of communism.

MLADENOV RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR ON DEPARTURE

AU242040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On April 24 Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs received Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with the end of his assignment in the country. Comrade Petur Mladenov also gave a luncheon in honor of the USSR ambassador.

FILIPOV-LED BCP CC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR HUNGARY

AU241616 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 24 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA)--This morning a delegation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the party, left for Budapest, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The delegation will have talks on furthering economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and Hungary.

FURTHER PUBLICITY ON PDRY DELEGATION VISIT

Todorov Dinner Toast

AU191350 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Apparent text of toast by Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, delivered at dinner party for 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, prime minister and head of the PDRY delegation visiting Bulgaria, given at Lozenets Residence in Sofia on 13 April]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, dear Yemeni friends, I am happy to meet you again and, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the government, to most cordially welcome you.

There are cordial and friendly relations existing between our two countries. They continue more and more to deepen and strengthen in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and reaction and on the basis of proletarian internationalism and fraternal mutual assistance. A climax of our friendship was the October 1978 visit of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and state council chairman, to your country. His talks with 'Abd Al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme National Council, and with you, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, opened a new page in our friendship.

Dear Yemeni friends, your visit is taking place in complex times for the entire Arab world. The so-called "peace treaty" between Israel and Egypt was recently signed. The efforts aimed at presenting it as a step toward peace in the Middle East were in vain. It is clear to the Arab peoples that this blow in their back was spearheaded against their struggle for a peaceful and happy life. This treaty also is a treachery toward the interests of the Arab people of Palestine, the tragic destiny of whom is the root of the Middle East crisis.

The separatist dealing made the situation in the Middle East more tense and dangerously explosive. Imperialism is striving to create a new aggressive military bloc in this area in order to compensate for some of its political losses and to halt the Arab national-liberation movement.

We, together with you and with all progressive people in the world, condemn this disgraceful dealing. At the same time we wish to assure you that the BCP and the government will continue to render support to the Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism and Zionism. We will contribute to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, so that the Middle East problem can be comprehensively resolved by means of the equitable participation of the PLO--the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

The most reactionary imperialist circles and their aides are striving with all their might to halt the process of detente and return the world to the period of "cold war." The realistic proposals of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries on halting the arms race and on supplementing the political detente with a military one meet the persistent opposition of the militarist circles.

Everywhere in the world, militarism is a bearer of reaction and supporter of obsolete regimes. It tries to protect its positions on the African Continent and to fan hostility and distrust among the African peoples who have liberated themselves from colonial slavery. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is on the side of the struggling people of Namibia, Zimbabwe and of the South African Republic. The forces of progress and national liberation in this part of the world are in upsurge and their correct cause will be victorious.

At present imperialism has found an ally in the Chinese leadership. The military aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam revealed to the whole world the hegemonic policy of Maoist China, Beijing's leading group demonstrated the irresponsibility with which the fatal line separating war and peace could be crossed. The People's Republic of Bulgaria firmly supports the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people for defending their independence and their socialist achievements. Our sympathy is on the side of the heroic people of Laos over whom the danger of a Chinese aggression is impending. We fully support the people of Kampuchea who have suffered so much and who toppled the treacherous pro-Beijing clique, which has begun killing its own people.

Esteemed Yemeni comrades, the Bulgarian people, educated by Georgi Dimitrov in an international spirit, are a loyal and genuine friend of the working people in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. I wish to express again the full solidarity of the BCP Central Committee and the government with the just cause of your struggle for the unification of the Yemeni people on democratic and progressive basis. The reactionary Arab circles have recently attempted to turn your revolution from its progressive course. These attempts were countered by a worthy resistance. Under the leadership of the struggling Yemeni Socialist Party and its Central Committee, the PDRY has become an inspiring example to those peoples in this area who are still under the power of reaction. You are facing years of building the material-technical base of the new society, of reforming the social relations and of raising the living standards of the people. I wish again to confirm our determination to render you aid and assistance, according to our possibilities, along the difficult but only salutary road to socialist building. I believe that our present talks and the documents that we will sign will give further impetus to the fruitful bilateral cooperation between the peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the PDRY.

I propose a toast:

--To further decisive successes of the PDRY in the struggle against imperialism and reaction as well as for socioeconomic progress!

--To the good health of 'Abd Al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme National Council!

--To your good health, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Mohammad al-Hasani!

--To the good health of all those present here! Cheers!

PDRY Premier Interview

AU191350 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Interview with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, Politburo member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Supreme National Council and prime minister of the PDRY Council of Ministers--no place or date given]

[Text] On the eve of his visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, Politburo member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Supreme National Council and prime minister of the PDRY Council of Ministers, has received RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondent Konstantin Ivanov and kindly answered the questions posed to him.

Question: The Bulgarian people are aware of the struggle of the Yemeni people under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party and of the revolutionary government for the building of a democratic and socialist Yemen. Comrade 'Ali Nasir Mohammad al-Hasani, would you tell us about the achievements scored along this path and about the tasks facing the PDRY in the political and socioeconomic sphere?

Answer: The friendship existing between our countries is a long one. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is one of these countries which has rendered sincere aid to our people's struggle for freedom and also was one of the first countries to recognize the patriotic and independent regime in 1967. Since then, the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY have been developing and expanding in party, political and economic spheres. Highest-level delegations have been exchanged whose visits offer us the possibility for becoming mutually familiar with the struggle of our two peoples for achieving social progress in building a socialist society. We were strongly impressed by the Bulgarian people's experience in building socialism and are studying the Bulgarian people's revolutionary experience.

We, in Democratic Yemen, are still at the beginning of the road leading to socialism, because we are at the stage of completing the national-democratic revolution, a state that will establish the material base for the transition to the socialist revolution.

Our people in Democratic Yemen, under the Yemeni Socialist Party leadership, have achieved substantial successes in transforming the country, which gives us strength to achieve further, greater successes in the future.

The greatest success we have achieved so far is the establishment of the Yemeni Socialist Party, which is equipped with the theory of scientific socialism.

The party is a guarantee for the revolution. Any development is impossible without the party's leadership, because this would mean anarchy, exploitation and falling under the influence of imperialism and neocolonialism.

The broad involvement of the working people in political life, the country's administration and the planning of the national economy is a great success. We have established public organizations, we hold elections for people's councils and for the Supreme People's Council and we have implemented two programs for developing the national economy. I can state that the working people in our country are the mainstay of the present political system. I particularly wish to emphasize the emancipation of the Yemeni woman. For the first time in the Arab world the Yemeni woman is occupying her rightful place in social life. She participates in the party's leadership, in the national assembly deputies' council and in the organs of justice. In our opinion, this is a great achievement. This means that the woman has resumed the role of which she was deprived, emerged from the unjust state surrounding her and joined the revolutionary activity.

One can say the same about the reforms in the educational, social and cultural spheres. Some 400,000 people, 25 percent of the population, are studying now. The number of the schools before independence was 100 and they could not accept more than a few thousand students.

Naturally, we are facing the many tasks that are outlined in our party's program. In domestic affairs our struggle is oriented toward the fulfillment of the Second 5-Year Plan, the capital investments of which have amounted to 370 million dinars (more than $1 billion). Our main goal is to improve the life of the people. Our party is consistently working to increase the political and economic influence of the workers class on society as well as the party's guiding role in the country.

Our task in the foreign political sphere is to struggle shoulder to shoulder with the Arab national liberation movement against world imperialism, and more particularly against Zionism, particularly following the As-Sadat's regime's signature on the defeatist treaty and its desertion from the Arab cause. Our foreign policy also includes a firm support for the just cause of the Palestinian people, for restoring their national rights and for creating an independent state. Our foreign policy devotes special attention to friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union that are based on the principles of proletarian internationalism. We believe that the establishment of appropriate external conditions for intensifying the revolutionary process in our country can be achieved only by increasing the friendly ties, cooperation and exchange of experience with the socialist countries.

The USSR and the other countries of the socialist community are demonstrating with their international policy that they are the only allies and friends of the peoples of the developing countries in their struggle for social progress and for socialism.

We believe in the future deep, sound ties between the PDRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria as well as with the other socialist countries in the name of the common revolutionary struggle.

Question: In the complex Middle East situation, your country is following consistent anti-imperialist and antireactionary stands. What, in your opinion, are the tasks facing the democratic and progressive forces in the Arab world at the present stage of development?

Answer: After Sadat signed the separatist treaty with the Zionist regime in March 1979, the Arab part of the world entered a most complicated stage because of the reactionary collusion based on proimperialistic and Zionist principles. It aims at imposing a humiliating agreement on the Arab peoples in order to continue the plundering of the Arab people's riches, to halt their development and, at the same time, to use them as a base against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. While facing this danger, it is necessary more than ever to strengthen the cohesion of the progressive and democratic forces in the Arab world.

We in the PDRY have warned about this danger and have insisted upon firmly struggling against it. This is why we participated in the high-level Arab League conference from a position of firmness. Unfortunately, however, there are certain forces that are hindering the fulfillment of the decisions made. We are of the opinion that it is necessary to fulfill the decisions made from a position of firmness at the Baghdad high-level conference of November 1978 and at the March 1979 conference of the foreign and economic ministers without compromise or concession. This is the minimum required in this respect. We are of the opinion that the Arab countries have not exhausted their possibilities for countering the imperialist aggression and the collusion of Zionism and reaction. This resistence actually cannot be achieved without the development of friendly relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries. They try to isolate the Soviet Union and to place stakes on a U.S. trump is to commit treachery against the interests of the Arab peoples. We, in the PDRY, will work according to our abilities to strengthen Arab solidarity and expand the front against the latest collusion in order to present an opportunity for involving other Arab countries in this front. We will work shoulder to shoulder with the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union, because they are the true friends of the Arab peoples.

Question: What are the prospects for cooperation in the political, economic and other spheres between the PDRY and the other socialist countries and particularly between the PDRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria?

Answer: During the past 11 years, since the independence of our country, the relations of cooperation between the PDRY and the socialist countries have been built on a firm basis. These relations contribute not only to developing the cooperation between our countries but, in our opinion, they also are one of the factors contributing to overcoming the political and socioeconomic difficulties which our revolution has faced.

In fulfilling the agreements on economic and scientific-technical cooperation signed between our country and the other socialist countries, a number of designs in the spheres of industry, agriculture, fishing, geological researches and other spheres are being implemented in the PDRY now. At the same time, our national cadres are being trained in the universities and institutes of the socialist countries. We are very pleased with the development and strengthening of the relations of cooperation and friendship that link our country with the countries of the socialist community, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During the past few years our mutual relations have substantially developed and this was demonstrated by the strong desire of our parties and governments to strengthen and develop mutual cooperation based on solidarity and proletarian internationalism.

We look forward to the prospects for developing our relations with Bulgaria; since this is the desire of our party and government, this is in keeping with the vital interests of our friendly peoples linked by common principles and goals in the struggle against imperialism and reaction as well as for the achievement of social progress and the building of socialism in our countries in conformity with the specific conditions in each of them.

I am proud of our high level relations with the countries of the socialist community. The existence of the mutual desire to develop our relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria will contribute further to strengthening the bilateral relations and strong friendship.

Todor Zhivkov's visit to Aden and my visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria will contribute to strengthening the combat ties and international solidarity between our parties and peoples.

Joint Communique

AU201505 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Apr 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Apparent text of joint communique on the visit of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, Politburo member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 13 to 17 April 1979, signed in Sofia on 17 April 1979]

[Text] At the invitation of Stanko Todorov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, Politburo member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committtee, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers paid an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 13 to 17 April 1979.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani was received by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani conveyed to Todor Zhivkov greetings and best wishes from Isma'il 'Abd al-Fattah, chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY and general secretary of Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee. Some new aspects of bilateral relations were discussed at this meeting and opinions were exchanged on important international issues.

The following officials participated. On the Bulgarian side, in the official talks between 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani and Stanko Todorov, talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and sincere mutual understanding: Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs and BCP Central Committee Politburo member; Ivan Sakarev, BCP Central Committee member and minister of construction and building materials; Vasil Tsanov, BPC Central Committee member and chairman of the Agroindustrial Union; Pando Vanchev, member of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union permanent board and minister of communications; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, deputy minister of national defense and member of the BCP Central Committee; Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Georgi Eftimov, chairman of the State Committee on Tourism; Marko Markov, chief of the cabinet of the chairman of the Council of Ministers; Atanas Samsarev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Aden; and Velichko Enchev, ambassador and deputy head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the PDRY side the following officials participated in the talks: Muhammad Salih Muti', Politburo member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of communications and member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee; Rashid Muhammad Thabit, minister of information and member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee; Mahmud Najashi, minister of culture and tourism and member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee; Abu Bakr Ibn Husaynun, head of the general staff of the PDRY Armed Forces and member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee; Riad al-Akhbari, candidate member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union; 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, PDRY ambassador to Bulgaria and member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee; (Muhammad Awad Baamer), deputy minister of agriculture and (Salim al-Aisi), deputy chief of the "Socialist Countries" department of the PDRY Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the talks opinions were exchanged on the basic tasks which the two countries are resolving. The two leaders exchanged information on certain questions of the international situation.

The exceptional role played by personal contacts between the leaders of the two states in the comprehensive development of these relations was stressed and it was pointed out that such meetings are giving a strong impetus to the further development and intensification of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY. In this connection satisfaction was expressed at the considerable development of bilateral relations, which was achieved as a result of the visit of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the PDRY in October 1979. During the talks 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani briefed Stanko Todorov on the Yemeni people's struggle to resist the conspiracies of imperialists and reactionaries aimed at stopping the independent development of these people, obstructing the PDRY peoples' security, stability, territorial integrity and social progress. He described the PDRY's efforts to bring about the unity of the Yemeni people on the basis of democracy and progress, so that the consolidation of the struggle of the Arab national liberation movement may be effectively pursued and the conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and reaction may be resisted.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani also briefed his counterpart on the results of the meeting between the two Yemeni presidents in Kuwait and expressed the Yemeni side's conviction that these results serve to consolidate the Arab anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist solidarity and embody the supreme national interests of the Yemeni people in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani also reported on the successes and positive results achieved by the PDRY people in their struggle for political, economic and cultural achievements, under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party and in implementing the decisions of the first congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

Stanko Todorov reported on the success achieved by the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society, on the BCP's activities in connection with implementing the 11th BCP Congress decisions, as well as on the improvement of the political climate in the Balkans, on the consolidation of peace and security and on expanding cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. He expressed support for the PDRY's peaceful efforts in bringing about the unity of the Yemeni people on a basis of patriotism, democracy and progress.

The two sides denounced all imperialist and reactionary efforts to impede the implementation of the Yemeni people's unity.

In exchanging opinions on the international situation, the two sides unreservedly confirmed their positions on detente and disarmament and on the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, in support of the national liberation movements throughout the world, and especially in Africa, positions set out in the joint communique on the visit of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the PDRY of 29 October 1978. In connection with this, the two sides expressed their full support for the last proposals of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries, aimed at the intensification of the process of detente and at alleviating international tension, as well as at universal and full disarmament.

The two sides devoted special attention to the situation in the Middle East, which represents a danger to world peace. They denounced the separatist agreements reached between Egypt and Israel with the direct participation of the United States, which are leading to a greater exacerbation of the situation in that area. The two sides also confirmed that a lasting and just settlement of this problem can be achieved only by the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, by guaranteeing the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right of self-determination and of creating an independent national state. The two sides also declared that they support the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO--which is the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The two sides positively evaluated the decisions adopted by the ninth Arab summit conference, and the results of the Baghdad conference of Arab ministers of foreign and economic affairs, at which sanctions against the separatist Egyptian-Israeli agreement were adopted.

The two sides expressed their deep conviction that in the present circumstances it is particularly important for all Arab states which oppose the separatist policy, and which are sincerely struggling to eliminate the results of the Israeli aggression, to rally and to coordinate their actions in the future, to consolidate their friendship and cooperation with the countries belonging to the socialist community, and above all with the Soviet Union, and to resist any attempts aimed at undermining this friendship.

The two sides expressed their conviction that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation of the Soviet Union at all stages of settling the Middle East crisis.

They declared that they unreservedly denounce the imperialist and reactionary attempts to create new, aggressive, military-political blocs in the Middle East area.

The two sides support the struggle of the people of Oman, under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman.

The two prime ministers expressed their concern about the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This aggression was a violation of the principles of international law laid down in the UN Charter. This aggression seriously jeopardized peace and security in Southeast Asia and created an immediate danger to peace and the process of detente all over the world. Along with this, the two prime ministers expressed the hope that the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations, which have just opened, will settle all controversial problems between the two countries in a peaceful manner. The two sides resolutely support the correct and constructive proposals submitted by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in connection with settling these problems by peaceful means. The two sides expressed their solidarity with the heroic Lao people in their struggle against the menace from abroad. The two sides welcomed the historic victory of the people of Kampuchea, who after the overthrow of the anti-people's clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary became the true masters of their destinies.

The two sides also expressed solidarity with the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and denounced the interference from outside and the subversive activities aimed against the revolutionary achievements of the Afghan people.

The two sides welcomed the victory of the revolution of the Iranian people and the establishment of a republican regime in Iran.

The two sides denounced the creation of imperialist bases in the Indian Ocean which is a serious threat to peace and security in the area and is in contradiction to the UN resolutions about transforming the Indian Ocean area into a zone of peace.

The two sides expressed the hope that the forthcoming sixth high level conference of the movement of nonalined countries scheduled to take place in Havana will represent a new step forward in leading toward cohesion and unity of action in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racism.

Comrades Todorov and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani expressed their conviction that the fruitful results of their talks will exert a positive impact upon the intensification of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY.

It was ascertained with gratification that these relations are developing along ascending lines, on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and fraternal mutual assistance.

During the visit the following documents were signed: A protocol on the expansion of trade and economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY; an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY, and a protocol on cooperation between the ministries of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY.

Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, Politburo member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY expressed his exceptionally great satisfaction and gratitude for the friendly and cordial welcome and hospitality accorded him and the officials accompanying him during their stay in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He invited Comrade Stanko Todorov to pay a visit to the PDRY. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction and the date of the visit will be fixed later on.

DISSIDENTS REPORTEDLY APPEAL TO ITALIAN PCI FOR SUPPORT

LD241405 Rome IL POPOLO in Italian 3 Apr 79 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Charter 77 Addresses PCI Congress"]

[Text] Prague--According to dissident sources in Prague, Frantisek Kriegel--a prominent figure within the communist movement in Czechoslovakia, who fell into disgrace following the "Prague Spring" events--has personally addressed an appeal to delegates attending the 15th PCI Congress on behalf of Jaroslav Sabata, one of the spokesman for the Charter 77 civil rights movement, who has been in prison for 6 months. A similar appeal was sent by telegram on Sunday by the three Charter 77 spokesmen at liberty, calling for the PCI congress to "publicly express" solidarity and thus prevent "further persecutions" of Sabata.

In his appeal, septuagenarian Kriegel (who in 1968 was chairman of the National Front, an organization uniting all Czechoslovak parties and associations) addresses those present at the PCI congress "in the name of democracy and human rights," calling on them to act to "put an end to the persecution of Jaroslav Sabata."

On Sunday dissident sources revealed that Prof Jaroslav Sabata, who has been in prison for 6 months, has been summoned to appear before a court in the capital and risks an additional 18 months' imprisonment. According to the sources, the fact that the 52 year-old Charter 77 spokesman, sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment last January for the offense of insulting a public official, has been summoned to appear in court means that the legal authorities have decided to reimpose the suspended 18-month sentence received in 1976, part of a 6 and 1/2 year sentence imposed in 1972 for conducting a campaign for abstention in the general elections.

Sabata, who was arrested on 1 October last year while about to attend a meeting with Polish dissidents together with other Charter 77 representatives, should leave prison on 1 July, but if he is forced to serve the 18-month sentence previously pardoned, he will only be released at the end of 1980.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON REELECTION

LD182036 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, on Wednesday sent the following telegram of congratulations to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet, on his reelection as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

Dear Comrade Brezhnev: On your reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet I convey to you on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the whole Czechoslovak people and on my own behalf the most cordial comradely greetings and cordial congratulations.

Your reelection to this lofty and responsible function in confirmation of the deep regard and trust which the Soviet people extends to its Leninist Communist Party and to you personally, is an expression of the recognition of your wise and farsighted work as a statesman serving the noble cause of peace and friendly cooperation between the nations. It is a fresh proof of your outstanding merits for the flourishing of the Soviet Union and for a happy life for its people.

It is at the same time recognition of your untiring endeavor for lasting peace in the world, easing international tension, strengthening internationalist ties between the national communist and workers movement, the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

The Czechoslovak people, which esteems you highly as its faithful friend, who in his work constantly pays great attention to further strengthening the unbreakable friendship and deepening all-round fraternal cooperation between our countries and their nations, welcomes with sincere pleasure your reelection as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

I wish you, dear Leonid Ilich, good health and much creative strength, from my very heart, for your further responsible work for the well-being of the Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind, for the implementation of peace and the victory of socialism in the world.

HUSAK SENDS GREETINGS TO PIONEER ORGANIZATION

LD242126 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a letter of greetings to the Pioneer Organization of the Socialist Union of Youth on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of its founding.

He noted in the letter that the path toward the establishment of the Pioneer Organization was opened by the victory won in February 1948 by our working people, led by the CPCZ. The activity of the Pioneers was a continuation of the rich traditions of the children's progressive organizations in our country and benefited from the experiences of the All-Union Pioneer Organization of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. This activity has become an attractive school of collective life, independence and social activity for millions of boys and girls.

The letter continues: Your fathers and mothers, too, experienced happy moments of their childhood in the Pioneer Organization. At play and at work their characters were formed, abilities developed, and the skills of the builders of socialism in our country created. You, too, during friendly and educational entertainment in your groups, are learning the sense of responsibility and duty, love for the country and the communist party, and friendship and solidarity with the children from other countries of the world. You are getting to know life around you and according to your strength you are helping the national economy.

You face a beautiful and joyful long-term prospect of life in socialist society. The further development of science, technology, culture and the arts, however, will make ever greater demands on you. That which was enough to know yesterday will not do for tomorrow. If you want to be well prepared for life and your future vocation, you must be inquisitive, dexterous, fit and above all you must work well in school.

The Pioneer Organization of the Socialist Union of Youth makes a successful contribution with its interesting and colourful activity to the socialist education of children, the letter continues. It has become a significant aid to the party in its care for a healthy development of the young generation and the future of our country. This organization has all prerequisites for achieving new successes in the development of its activity. The CPCZ highly praises the work of the Pioneer Organization.

The party appreciates the selflessness and responsibility of the Pioneer Organization's workers and all those who are creating good prerequisites for the activity of Pioneer groups and branches. For their love of children, and for their beneficial and demanding work, they deserve the sincere thanks and appreciation of the whole of society. At the end of his letter, Comrade Gustav Husak expressed his conviction that the Pioneers will further develop in their collectives their abilities and interests, learn how to make decisions, manage and run the economy, in order to become good citizens of our beautiful country.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GDR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU231435 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[Text of joint communique on GDR foreign minister Oskar Fischer's 18-19 April visit to the CSSR]

[Text] The following communique was published on Thursday 19 April at the close of GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer's visit to the CSSR:

At the invitation of CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR on 18-19 April 1979.

The GDR foreign minister was received for a friendly talk by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. The GDR foreign minister conveyed most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, which Gustav Husak cordially returned. During the talks Gustav Husak expressed appreciation of the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR that have been successfully developing in the spirit of the results of the meetings with Erich Honecker. GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was also received by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

The foreign ministers of the two countries informed one another about the successful realization of the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ and the Ninth SED Congresses, discussed questions of bilateral relations and measures for their further development in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 3 October 1977 and exchanged views on topical international problems.

The two sides expressed their intention to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding as a significant event in CSSR-GDR fraternal relations.

The ministers signed a new agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the CSSR and GDR. The agreement is the basis for further intensifying cooperation in the cultural-ideological sphere in accordance with the objectives fixed in the 1977 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

In the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the CSSR and the GDR will continue to actively contribute to strengthening unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, to their defense capability within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization and to the solution of CEMA problems.

When discussing the current international situation, the ministers paid attention above all to the practical realization of the stipulations contained in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states of 23 November 1978. They emphasized that the Moscow Declaration is a new evidence of the Warsaw Pact member states' determination to develop also in the future energetic activity aimed at the resolution of the most important international problems in order to insure lasting peace and to make the process of the relaxation of tension irreversible.

When discussing the situation in Europe, the two sides emphasized the necessity of deepening cooperation and strengthening security in accordance with the results of the Helsinki conference. They consistently strive for a comprehensive realization of all stipulations of the Final Act and condemn any course that means an interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states on the basis of a distorted interpretation of these stipulations.

The foreign ministers underscored the urgency of undertaking effective measures aimed at curtailing and halting the arms race, at a gradual reduction of the accumulated stockpiles of arms and their final liquidation--in the first place nuclear weapons--at insuring real progress on the path toward universal and total disarmament. They underscored that a successful conclusion of SALT-II and the ratification of the appropriate treaty would represent an extraordinarily positive contribution to this cause. They affirmed their view that the socialist countries' constructive proposals of 8 June 1978 have created favorable prerequisities for achieving genuine progress at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the numerical strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The two sides again underscored the importance of a strict observance of the treaties concluded between the fraternal socialist states and the FRG, as well as of the quadripartite agreements on West Berlin for a peaceful development in Europe and for creating a relationship of trust, good neighborliness and constructive cooperation.

The CSSR and GDR expressed their solidarity with and internationalist support for the fraternal Vietnamese people and resolutely condemned the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This aggression, at the same time, reveals the danger which the policy of the Chinese leaders poses for world peace and international security. They assured the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea of their full support. At the same time they condemned the attempts of the Beijing leadership and imperialism to interfere in the two countries' internal affairs.

The two sides emphasized that the separate accords between Egypt and Israel, concluded at U.S. instigation, do not solve any of the urgent problems of the Middle East nations, but only aggravate the situation in this area. Peace and security in the Middle East can be insured only through a comprehensive solution which will be the result of collective efforts by all involved parties, including the PLO.

The CSSR and GDR expressed their support for the just, anti-imperialist struggle of the nations of southern Africa for liberation, against the efforts of neocolonialism to interfere and against apartheid.

The two ministers emphasized the significance of this year's nonalined countries' conference in Havana for further strengthening the unity and cooperation of these states in the struggle for the elimination of all types of colonialism and racism, for national independence, peace and relaxation of international tension.

The talks of the ministers were held in the traditionally friendly and cordial atmosphere and were marked by a full accord on all issues discussed.

CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek accepted with thanks GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's invitation to make an official friendly visit to the GDR.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PDRY PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

AU231550 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Apparent text of joint communique on 17-19 April visit of PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani to CSSR]

[Text] Prague, 20 April--'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, member of the Socialist Party of Yemen [SPY] Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], paid an official and friendly visit to the GSSR on 17-19 April 1979 at the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier.

PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani was received in the course of his visit by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, with whom he exchanged views on bilateral relations between the two friendly countries, on the current international situation and on questions of the joint struggle for peace and progress. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani conveyed to Comrade Gustav Husak, the party and government leadership and to the Czechoslovak people greetings from 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, SPY secretary general and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council. The Yemeni guest also met with Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In the course of his visit the PDRY prime minister laid a wreath at the monument of the unknown soldier in Zizkov and paid visits to the CKD compressor enterprise and to Lidice where he honored the memory of the victims of fascism.

The official talks between 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, PDRY prime minister, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, which took place in an atmosphere of comradely friendship and mutual understanding were attended--on behalf of the Czechoslovak side--by CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, and Col Gen Karel Rusov, chief of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Muhammad Salih Muti', minister of foreign affairs; Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of communications and transportation; Rashid Muhammad Thabit, minister of information; Mahmud Najashi, minister of culture and tourism, and Col Salim Ibn Husaynun, chief of the General Staff, took part on behalf of the Yemeni side. Other members of the two official delegations also took part in the talks.

The two sides briefed each other on the situation in their countries. The PDRY prime minister acquainted himself with the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people under CPCZ leadership in realizing the conclusions of the 15th [CPCZ] Congress and highly valued the results achieved in the CSSR under CPCZ leadership in the political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres, in comprehensively expanding and deepening socialist democracy and in building an advanced socialist society. He emphasized particularly the contribution of Czechoslovak foreign policy to the relaxation of tension in the world and to deepening peaceful cooperation in Europe.

The PDRY prime minister reported on the results achieved by the PDRY working people since the 14 October revolution, and especially since the election of the new leadership and founding of the SPY, in the struggle for liquidating the consequences of colonialism, consolidating economic and political independence and defending the sovereignty of their homeland. He also briefed the Czechoslovak representatives on PDRY efforts to achieve unity of the Yemeni people.

The CSSR premier highly appraised the successes achieved by the PDRY working people in consolidating the democratic foundations of the country's political life and in realizing tasks in the economic, social and cultural spheres. He also stressed the positive role played by the PDRY in supporting the national liberation movement in the Arab region and in developing cooperation with other countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence and international solidarity and expressed support for the PDRY effort to restore the unity of the Yemeni people on democratic and patriotic foundations and principles in the interest of strengthening Arab anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist solidarity, which expresses the national interests of the Yemeni people in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the PDRY. They stressed in this context the significance of the visit of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, SPY secretary general, to the CSSR in April 1977, which contributed significantly to deepening and expanding relations between the two countries in the political, economic and cultural spheres. They noted that bilateral relations between the two countries are developing in keeping with the conclusions of this visit.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the intensification of cooperation between the CPCZ and SPY on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism will play a significant role in strengthening the relations between the peoples of the two countries.

The two sides devoted particular attention to mutual economic and trade relations and agreed that the development of economic and trade cooperation is a significant factor in strengthening international friendly bilateral relations.

The two sides discussed possibilities for further expanding mutual relations in all spheres and assessed the possibilities of the CSSR's participation in solving the tasks of the PDRY's socioeconomic development and in strengthening the country's independence, sovereignty and defense ability.

In discussing questions of international policy the two sides expressed their satisfaction over the absolute identity of identical points of the two states on all questions under discussion.

The two sides noted that the escalated struggle of peoples against the aggressive and oppressive policy of imperialism and colonialism and the struggle for peace, detente, halting the arms race, for developing international cooperation based on mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty and the struggle against interference in internal affairs are characteristic features of the current international situation.

They arrived at the conviction that continued armament is one of the main dangers threatening peace and international security. They regard, therefore, a halt to the arms race and general and complete disarmament as the most urgent task of the present. [paragraph continues]

The two sides expressed full support for the proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries to conclude a universal treaty of nonuse of force in international relations, to conclude treaties on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, on banning chemical weapons and on banning the development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons and for the proposal to convene a world conference on disarmament.

They stressed the significance of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and confirmed the necessity to continue the process started by the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. They expressed the conviction that a consistent fulfillment of this document will contribute to insuring lasting peace not only in Europe but also in other parts of the world.

The two sides devoted extraordinary attention to the situation in the Middle East and noted that the tension in this region is the result of the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel, supported by world imperialism. They resolutely denounced the separate treaty concluded between Egypt and Israel and the role played by the United States in its mediation. This treaty represents a continuation of the imperialist and Zionist plot aimed against the interests of the Arab, and especially the Palestinian people and creates a serious obstacle on the road to achieving a global settlement of the Middle East problems, disrupts Arab solidarity and the just struggle of the Arab peoples and threatens peace and stability in the area. The treaty creates prerequisites for even more overt military, political and economic interference by the United States in the internal affairs of the whole area.

The two sides declared that just and lasting peace in the Middle East area cannot be achieved without the Israeli troops' withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and without insuring the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination, the right to create their own independent state and the right to return to their homes, in keeping with the UN resolutions.

The two sides agreed that all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, must take part in the solution of the Middle East problems. They confirmed in this context their determination to continue to give the Palestinian people all-round assistance and support in their just struggle.

The two sides expressed full support for the conclusions of the Baghdad summit and the conference of the ministers of foreign affairs and finance of 19 Arab countries, aimed against the separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty. They believe that these conclusions will be of positive significance in the struggle for a just settlement of the Middle East problems. The Czechoslovak side highly appraised in this context the role played by the PDRY and other progressive Arab countries in uniting Arab ranks against the separate treaty.

The two sides confirmed the significance of friendship and cooperation between Arab countries and the countries of the socialist system, headed by the USSR, for the success of their joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism and they stressed their determination to fight against all attempts to disrupt these friendly relations.

The two sides condemned all intentions and plans of imperialist and reactionary forces in the Red Sea region and called for this region, through which important international sea routes pass, to be turned into a region of peace and cooperation for the benefit of the people of this region.

The two sides expressed support for the national liberation movement of the people of Oman under the leadership of the Oman People's Liberation Front.

The two sides expressed grave concern over the tense situation in Africa and denounced the attempts of imperialist forces to interfere in the internal affairs of independent African states and to unleash conflicts among them in an attempt to weaken and overthrow progressive revolutionary regimes. The two sides called for a settlement of the conflict in the Horn of Africa by peaceful democratic means in keeping with the provisions of the charter of the Organization of African Unity and the UN Charter.

The two sides called for an immediate and complete liquidation of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in Africa. They stressed their active support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa for freedom and independence and they resolutely condemned the armed attacks of racists on Angola, Mozambique and other front-line states.

The two sides strongly denounced the PRC's armed aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the repeated provocations along Lao border areas as a gross violation of the UN Charter and all universally recognized norms of international law and as an arbitrary act threatening peace and security in Southeast Asia and throughout the world and expressed their solidarity with the people of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in their effort to defend their sovereignty, national independence and social progress.

The two sides assessed the situation in the Indian Ocean and condemned the presence of military fleets and bases of U.S. imperialism in this region.

The two sides consider the nonalined movement a significant positive factor in international politics and support the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist orientation of the struggle of its members for peace, freedom, equality and the socioeconomic progress of all nations. They stressed in this context the significance of the upcoming sixth conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries that will be held in Havana this year and expressed the conviction that it will contribute to further deepening the anti-imperialist orientation of the movement.

They expressed support for the efforts of the nonalined countries to establish such international economic order as would insure the creation of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, on the principles of equality of all states.

The two sides agreed that the popular, anti-imperialist and national liberation revolution in Iran that resulted in the overthrow of the shah's monarchy and in the creation of an Islamic Republic has created favorable conditions for development and social progress in Iran, which is in the interest of the people of Iran as well as in the interest of the stability of peace in the region and throughout the world.

The two sides expressed full support for the measures of the revolutionary regime in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the benefit of the Afghan people in their struggle against domestic and foreign enemies and condemned the sabotage actions aimed against the independence and sovereignty of the Afghan people.

The two sides confirmed their loyalty to the principles and goals of the United Nations Organization and appreciated the UN role in strengthening international peace and security. The two delegations expressed their deep satisfaction over the course of the visit and the results of the talks. They stressed the significance of personal meetings and contacts between leading CSSR and PDRY officials for further developing mutual cooperation. A protocol on the talks between the CSSR and PDRY delegations on economic questions was signed in the course of the visit. The two sides agreed to establish a mixed commission that will discuss questions of trade, economic and scientific-technical cooperation and their long-term prospects. The commission will hold regular meetings in Aden and in Prague.

PDRY Prime Minister A.N. Muhammad al-Hasani voiced cordial thanks for the warm reception and hospitality that he encountered in the course of his sojourn in the CSSR and which are a manifestation of friendly relations between the people of the two countries. The PDRY prime minister invited Lubomir Strougal to pay an official and friendly visit to the PDRY. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be arranged later.

WASHINGTON STAR CITED ON SINO-U.S. 'ESPIONAGE' PROPOSAL

AU241020 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Commentary by Milan Jelinek, RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent: "Scandalous Contemplations"]

[Text] The U.S. espionage agencies are lamenting over a great problem now. The possibility of collecting important intelligence information about the Soviet Union has, allegedly, grown more difficult. As is generally known, and the U.S. press openly writes about it, the United States has surrounded the Soviet Union by a network of espionage bases with complex and highly modern monitoring and targeting equipment.

The new Iranian Government has expelled the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) from the country. Some time ago the United States lost its espionage bases in Pakistan, and the future of its bases in Turkey, in view of the state of U.S.-Turkish relations, is--in U.S. opinion--"uncertain."

In this connection the Washington STAR published a remarkable report. The U.S. espionage centers have taken a fancy to the idea of cooperating in their espionage activities against the USSR with the People's Republic of China. The PRC's western provinces bordering the Soviet Union seem to the intelligence service to be particularly suitable for this purpose. Thus new CIA espionage complexes targeted on the USSR should be built--with a contribution by China--in the mountains in the west of China. To the regret of U.S. spies, as the Washington STAR said, the White House rejected this proposal.

For the time being the U.S. Government is obviously afraid of international complications, and--above all--does not want to publicly damage U.S.-Chinese relations which are developing in a promising way. After all, they have been "blossoming" for a few months only, and U.S.-Chinese espionage cooperation would be a provocative evidence of their anti-Soviet orientation. The United States is obviously not interested in such a public scandal yet, and its tactics are that too great a rush in relations with China would only do harm.

However, the fact that in Washington they even considered the idea of U.S.-Chinese espionage against the USSR is sufficiently upsetting despite the fact that the idea was not accepted, the Washington STAR says, it will do not harm to remind that the world public has had a bad experience with the credibility of similar U.S. ruling circles' denials.

Nevertheless, the report of the Washington evening paper shows how certain U.S. circles interpret the officially proclaimed "peaceful, neutral and for the world beneficial" character of the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES WESTERN PIAN FOR SUBJUGATING UGANDA

LD242223 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Here i. a commentary by Marian Babic on the latest developments in Uganda:

The question that the mass media of the world are asking is: In what direction will developments in Uganda proceed:

On the domestic front the first steps taken point toward future developments. The first elections in 8 years are to be held in the country. The new regime, moreover, stresses that it does not want bloodshed or the violation of human rights.

As for foreign policy, it is being pointed out that even though Amin's former regime had committed a number of mistakes and by its adventurist acts had compromised itself in the eyes of the public, he made some positive steps. They were based on anti-imperialist solidarity with national liberation movements in Africa and with the Arab countries fighting against Israeli aggression. The new government so far has issued only general statements that it intends to continue this foreign policy, which is based on membership in the nonalined movement.

One cannot fail to see, however, that world imperialism is seeking to take advantage of the changes in Uganda to reinforce its influence in Africa. A five-member U.S. delegation has already arrived in Kampala and is to have official talks with the new Ugandan regime on the normalization of relations between the two countries. Yet this is not to be merely a normalization of the diplomatic relations severed during Idi Amin's rule. The Americans and British as well indicate that they are ready to participate in Uganda's economic revival, as the new government there hopes they will.

All this, naturally, is to be part and parcel of Uganda's further rapprochement with the West with the result that Uganda should move from the camp of the anti-imperialist forces to subjugation to the West. True, these are but the West's plans but the next few days will show how the new regime in Uganda will come to terms with them, how it will manage to translate into reality its statements on its anti-imperialist line.

COLOTKA URGES BETTER QUALITY IN AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

LD250522 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, spoke today at a meeting of the East Slovak CPSL Regional Committee in Kosice. In his speech he appreciated the positive results achieved by East Slovak farmers during the past few years. He stressed the need to raise the quality of the entire work as well as to mobilize domestic reserves in agricultural enterprises.

HONECKER RECEIVES AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS

Indonesian Ambassador

LD241018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Indonesian Ambassador Mohammad Hassan to accept his letters of credence. In the ensuing conversation, both men emphasized their desire and readiness to deepen relations and cooperation in the interest of consolidating peace and for the benefit of both peoples.

Indian Ambassador

LD241020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Indian Ambassador Krishnan Raghunath, to accept his letters of credence. In the ensuing conversation, Erich Honecker and Ambassador Krishnan Raghunath concurred that the traditionally friendly relations and all-round cooperation between both states are developing successfully and deepening. They benefit both peoples and help insure a lasting peace and the strengthening of international security. In connection with Erich Honecker's recent visit to India, they paid tribute to GDR and Indian concurrence on basic international issues.

Lesotho Ambassador

LD241022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Lesotho's Ambassador Bofihla Tikoe Matsoso to accept his letters of credence. Erich Honecker expressed satisfaction at the development of the friendly relations between the GDR and the Kingdom of Lesotho, which serve the interests of the peoples for peace, national liberation and independence.

STOPH HOLDS WARSAW TALKS WITH POLAND'S JAROSZEWICZ

LD242328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

["Press release"--ADN headline: ADN Correspondent's Report]

[Text] Warsaw--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, visited the Polish capital today for a 1-day friendly working meeting at the invitation of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. Willi Stoph was received by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, for a cordial talk on further deepening cooperation. He conveyed the most cordial greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were reciprocated by Edward Gierek.

The two chairmen of the Councils of Ministers discussed current and long-term cooperation. They took a positive view of progress made on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and Poland, and the agreements made by Erich Honecker and Edward Gierek. This progress is marked by a 250 percent increase in reciprocal trade in the 1971-78 period and the high proportion of about 20 percent of deliveries under cooperation and specialization agreements.

The extension of cooperation in the economic, scientific and technological field and in deepening cooperation and specialization relations were discussed. Tasks were accordingly assigned to the planning agencies, foreign trade ministries and other specialized agencies of both countries.

The working visit passed in a climate of fraternity and trust and confirmed complete agreement on the matters discussed.

KRENZ WELCOMES VIETNAMESE YOUTH DELEGATION

LD250744 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1945 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Youth Union under its first Secretary Dang Quoc Bao, arrived for a friendship visit to the GDR on Tuesday evening. Egon Krenz, the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, welcomed the representatives of the Communist Youth Union as emissaries of the gallant and invincible people of Vietnam. At the airport reception Dang Quoc Bao expressed gratitude for the great solidarity shown by the GDR to the people of Vietnam.

AID CONSIGNMENT HANDED OVER TO MONTENEGRIN AUTHORITIES

AU201510 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Text] Titograd (ADN dispatch)--Urgently needed aid goods for the victims of the grave earthquake disaster on the Montenegrin Adriatic coast were handed over by the GDR on Wednesday [18 April] to the Socialist Republic of Montenegro in Titograd.

On behalf of the government, GDR Ambassador to the SFRY Prof Dr Gerhard Hahn handed over the immediate aid consignment from the GDR to the Executive Council of Montenegro. Ambassador Hahn conveyed the deep sympathy of the GDR Government and people. At the same time he expressed the hope that it would soon be possible to normalize life in the region that was hit so hard by the disaster. This immediate aid of the GDR, he said, is another expression of the constantly deepening friendly relations between the peoples of the two socialist countries.

Djordje Vukmanovic, member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Montenegro, thanked the ambassador on behalf of Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Montenegrin Executive Council, for the GDR's solidarity which, he said, is of great help.

The IL-18 Interflug plane landed toward noon on the Titograd Airport which these days is the destination of a large number of special planes incessantly arriving from all parts of the SFRY and from abroad. In the pouring rain civil defense units and youth brigades began unloading the aid goods which were immediately taken to the earthquake region on trucks. The GDR shipment was received by Gen Slavko Maricevic, head of the republic staff of the Montenegrin civil defense.

AGRICULTURE, CONSTRUCTION BRANCH ELIMINATE TIME LOSS

DW2410S8 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 22 Apr 79 DW

[From Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] Spring cultivation is continuing under pressure of time, initiatives are being developed in the housing construction sector to achieve steep targets and the combines established at the year's beginning have held their constituent meetings, organized and stabilized themselves, and began to operate in compliance with new regulations. Many plants are now accounting for the competition commitments undertaken at the beginning of the year as they intend to demonstrate on May Day with good results.

Last week the LPG [Agricultural Producer Cooperative] peasants endeavored to make up for time losses incurred as a result of adverse weather conditions. The summer-grain sowing has been practically completed, and the planting of early potatoes was finished days ago. Yet this does not mean that spring cultivation has concluded. A considerable portion of the late potatoes must yet be planted, and the sowing of beets has net yet been concluded especially on the heavy soils of the Magdeburger Boerde region, our main sugar-beet area, because accumulated water is still covering the fields. The working people in agriculture will be busy in the next few weeks as well. We have full confidence in them, what with agriculture being one of our national economy's most successful branches. Last year agriculture, despite the difficult weather conditions of 1978, brought in the biggest grain harvest ever achieved on GDR territory, namely, 9.8 million tons of grain, nearly 10 million tons.

The forthcoming May Day is now marked by many initiatives. At the Leipzig-Gruenau large construction site the four-shift assembly of apartment buildings was started Monday. Therefore, the highly productive machines are in continuous use Monday through Sunday. The assembly time for a complete, six-story block of the WBS 70 series is to be reduced from more than 4 weeks to 2 and 1/2 weeks now. Putting up a six-story housing bloc in 17 days really is efficient construction.

Youth brigade leader Windfried Grau, who will be a delegate to the youth festival in Berlin on Withuntide, says in this connection: With the transition to the four-shift assembly we plan to eliminate the backlogs incurred in the first quarter and to contribute to a 21-percent increase in the combine's output in comparison with last year's results. A production increase by 21 percent from one year to the next is extremely high, especially in the construction sector.

In Leipzig-Gruenau, where a new city district for 100,000 inhabitants is under construction, 4,900 apartments will be turned over to their tenants this year, meaning newly built apartments for 15,000 Leipzig people on just one construction site. I cannot emphasize urgently enough that our housing construction program to 1990 inclusive is an audacious venture, meaning 3 million apartments under three 5-year plans.

This stretches the very limits the construction capacities of our country. And if, in addition, aggravating developments occur such as more expensive imports of material and machines or the unfavorable weather of the past winter, then the housing construction program turns into a fighting program requiring special efforts. And in that case measures such as the four-shift assembly are extremely helpful and useful.

Efforts by the construction sector toward enhancing its performance with the available forces also include the Dresden construction exhibition which is held each year in early April and at which the latest rationalization facilities and innovator proposals are demonstrated. This time more than 1,000 technological innovations were presented at the Dresden construction exhibition. The construction exhibition was visited by 50,000 construction experts from all over the republic who obtained first-hand information about possibilities for a followup utilization of tested new rationalization facilities. It was, as always, a great exchange of experience between the builders of living quarters and the collectives of innovators who soon will produce more efficiency and higher productivity at the construction sites.

Early this week the 1,000th newly built apartment since the eighth party congress was completed in Rochlitz Kreis. In doing this, an entire part of Rochlitz town with 510 apartments has been completed 1 month prior to the deadline date. Such pleasant events are taking place daily in our country. In the Potsdam apartment construction combine an assembly line manned by apprentices is in operation. Since 1977 these apprentices completed 270 apartments of above average quality ratings. All these are examples illustrating how the great apartment construction program is being implemented.

Not only apartments are being built but also important industrial installations. In the Berlin industry area of Lichtenberg-Nordost, a worthwhile target for an excursion while visiting Berlin, a completely new plant of the electro projects and installations VEB enterprise is nearing completion. The electrotechnical equipment of this enterprise for the construction of powerplants, steel rolling mills, and cement plants is of the greatest importance for our industry. This equipment also is widely exported to socialist and capitalist countries.

This enterprise of the Berlin electro industries has grown in the past 20 years from a small plant to a large-size enterprise employing 5,600 workers. Small enterprises are being added to it occasionally, so that the electro projects and installations enterprises now is involving more than 30 plants in the entire area of the town. Obviously this kind of work is not rational. So a new plant was set up in Lichtenberg-Nordost according to completely modern standards. The plant is ready now.

Last week began the great move. Just imagine: 5,600 workers and engineers are moving from 30 plants into one new plant while production, naturally, will not be interrputed. Even more so, production of this enterprise is supposed to increase by 9 percent this year, which is far beyond our average industrial growth rate. But that is not enough. On 1 January this year the automation installations combine was set up. Its original enterprise was the electro projects and installations firm. Not only must the move be completed for which 200,000 work hours have been planned this year, but the new plant must also start production and achieve a 9 percent production increase, and the plant must now function in its role as the original plant of the automatization installations combine to which belong such important enterprises as the Teltow appliances and regulating equipment plant.

Industrial computers will operate the new plant, and there will be a new automatic transport system. The unmanned vehicles will be operated in the main work hall by induced current. This automatic transport system which is used for the first time in the GDR, will help to conserve manpower, particularly transport workers and unskilled laborers. I am mentioning these examples to demonstrate the present requirements in many enterprises and the progress achieved with regard to labor productivity in all branches of our industry. In today's world only those can stand their ground who are holding leadership positions with regard to technical-scientific progress.

DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION METHODS

DW241140 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 20 Apr 79 DW

[Excerpts from unidentified program moderator interview with Walter Richter, deputy minister for agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs sector--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What we want to discuss is the present situation, the cultivation work in the fields and the conditions we have created in our country. After the harsh winter the spring of 1979 is in part rather complicated for agriculture. What is the general situation in the fields now?

[Answer] At present our LPG [Agricultural Producer Cooperatives] peasants and farmworkers are making great efforts to conduct cultivation work on the fields, that is, to carry out efficient spring cultivation, because this will form the basis for good yields this year. About 600,000 hectares must be sown to summer grain, about 530,000 hectares must be planted with potatoes, and sugar beets must be sown on 265,000 hectares. In addition, vegetables must be planted on 60,000 hectares, and naturally a vast acreage of more than 5 million hectares must be fertilized. This must be done within about 3-4 weeks this year. Our LPG peasants and farmworkers seek to achieve this required speed while maintaining high quality through complex shiftwork and concentrated utilization of techniaal equipment. It goes without saying that many volunteers from the villages are assisting them in this effort.

The present situation is this: we will complete summer grain sowing in the next few days. We must complete the last 10 or 15 percent. The planting of early potatoes is complete and the sowing of sugar beets have begun. Two-thirds of the sorting of potatoes is completed. Great headway has been made in fertilizing during the past few days.

[Question] Appropriate utilization of technical equipment: What are they using in complex operation now?

[Answer] The tractor with its trailer implements is being used in complex ways in spring sowing. Likewise, modern agricultural machines such as the crop-duster plane are being used. The decisive effect is the time gain and the possibility to cultivate in the most favorable agrotechnical periods. Each day and each hour gained means a gain in yields.

[Question] In our country the use of technical equipment increases year by year. May we say now that agriculture has been equipped with technical facilities to a point where no objectives are left unfulfilled?

[Answer] Surely this is impossible, for the development continues. We may indeed say that many processes in vegetable production have been fully mechanized. But requirements concerning technicalization, or mechanization, continue for the sake of achieving a constantly higher level of labor productivity which, in turn, means gains in time and gains in yields.

[Question] These new production methods indicate that they were possible only on the basis of the social changes in the village. Can you say something about the social changes in the countryside during the past 5 years?

[Answer] What was most important for the social transformations was, of course, the development of the productive forces. The social conditions changed simultaneously with mechanization, chemicalization, amelioration, training and postgraduate training, and the development of man. Our cooperatives, the agricultural produce cooperatives which formed in the fifties, further developed in the sixties and began to work together in processes which an agricultural producer cooperative could no longer handle effectively alone, especially in vegetable production. From these cooperation relations new agricultural enterprises specializing either in animal or vegetable production developed. Vegetable production enterprises today cover an average area of 5,000 hectares (each), which allows us to properly exploit modern machine systems. The situation in animal production is similar. Specialization and concentration permit effective work.

[Question] In past years we implemented our socialist program step by step. This applies to towns as well as to rural areas. In view of the fact that starting positions have been different, I imagine that effects have also been different, and that special goals have been set in the villages.

[Answer] One must say that together with social developments in the country, particularly LPG developments, conditions improved more and more for implementing our social policy. Differences are continuously becoming smaller. This is demonstrated, among other things, by the fact that the social political program adopted by the ninth party congress in this period will be applied for the first time in a legally binding way to cooperative peasants. The party and government decided that these social-political measures will also be valid for the class of cooperative peasants. This is an extremely great step toward implementing the policy of the alliance, toward rapprochement between cooperative peasants and the working class. Naturally, the basic prerequisite is that the necessary funds be produced by the cooperatives through high production and increased effectiveness.

[Question] What about our young generation in the field of agriculture? What do we need? What do we have? What about the training of cadres for leading functions in vocational schools and technical schools?

[Answer] The successful development of our agriculture, its equipment with modern technology, transition to industrial production measures; all this has made a job in agriculture attractive. We can say that young people not just in the country but also in towns are greatly interested in learning an agricultural profession. I would not say that we have no problems with regard to the young generation. But if we will talk to the young people in the right way and explain perspectives to them, we will attract the young generation to agricultural production. We annually attract about 25,000 school graduates to professional training in agriculture--to 28 different professions in this field. The main professions are: agrotechnical mechanizers and zoological-technical mechanizers. We have 38 agrarian engineer and engineer schools for the training of medium and high-level cadres. About 3,000 students annually begin their studies in 15 professional branches.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES NEW PRC, BENIN AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS

LD210318 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 20, 1979, (MTI)--President Pal Losonczi of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic received on Friday Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Feng Yujiu, the new ambassador to Hungary of the People's Republic of China, who presented his credentials. Present was Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi.

Also on Friday, Pal Losonczi received Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Guy Boukary-Mory, the first ambassador of the People's Republic of Benin to Hungary, who handed over his letter of credence. Present was at the ceremony Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai.

REPORTAGE ON NEMETH'S VISIT TO POLAND

Babiuch Meeting

LD241218 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 23 (MTI)--Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, arrived in Warsaw today to pay a friendly visit to Poland at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. On the first day of his visit Karoly Nemeth carried on talks with Edward Babiuch, member of the PUWP CC Political Committee and secretary of the CC.

Gierek Meeting

LD241905 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 24, (MTI)--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, received on Tuesday Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, who is staying in Poland at the invitation of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee.

The discussion, which was attended by Edward Babiuch, member of the Polish United Workers Party Political Committee and secretary of the CC, covered issues of realizing the agreements reached at the negotiations carried on last June in Poland between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, and Edward Gierek. The meeting, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Jozsef Garmavolgyi, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Warsaw, reports Janos Barabas, MTI's Warsaw correspondent.

HAVASI RECEIVES BCP'S FILIPOV ON ARRIVAL

LD241236 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 24 (MTI)--Following an invitation from the Central Council of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, arrived in Budapest on Tuesday. He was received at the Ferihegy Airport by Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP CC.

MARJAI, FRANCE'S BARRE DISCUSS ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD241224 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 23 (MTI)--MTI reports from Paris: French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, patron of the Hungarian economic and technical days in France, today received Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is attending the opening ceremony of the event. At the cordial talks the parties reviewed prospects of further developing Hungarian-French relations, with special regard to the economic sphere.

CARTER'S EFFORTS IN SUPPORT OF SALT-II NOTED

LD241414 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] President Carter has once again taken a stand in support of the SALT agreement. In a speech to the annual general meeting of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, Carter said that SALT-II will significantly reduce the danger of nuclear war and consequently will lead to a more solid political relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

MTI's Washington correspondent points out that despite the activities of opponents of the treaty, the Carter administration is striving toward ratification of SALT-II. A large part of the President's speech to be delivered tomorrow at the publishers' conference in New York will also be devoted to issues concerning the SALT treaty.

MAJOR EFFORTS MADE TO INSURE SUCCESSFUL CORN CROP

New Corn Planting

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Apr 79 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] According to reports received from the provinces on Friday the planting of corn has begun in Baranya, Bekes, Csongrad, Fejer, Heves, Pest and Somogy Counties. Tasks related to corn sowing and production were discussed yesterday at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food with leaders of agricultural production systems. At the meeting, Istvan Kovacs, main department head, said that plans had called for the planting of 1.35 million hectares of corn. However, these plans had to be modified, because of extensive destruction of winter grains. In their place, mostly corn will be sown on 100,000 hectares. Altogether, including 235,000 hectares destined for silo corn, 1.7 million hectares will be planted to corn. The production systems which integrate 80 percent of the nation's corn-growing area will do everything possible to promote the completion of this task during the second half of April. There is ample chemical fertilizer; equipment needed for sowing will be regrouped where necessary; this year the plant protection agents used will be 70 percent Hungarian or socialist made. Use of products imported from capitalist countries will be greatly reduced.

Replacement of Destroyed Crops

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Apr 79 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] Farms have sown barley over some of the grains which became sparse during the winter. According to surveys completed to date, damaged winter grains were plowed under on 130,000 hectares. Consequently, prospects for grain yields are not encouraging. Fulfillment of this year's grain production plan depends on corn, the size of the area planted and the yields per hectare. [paragraph continues]

Farms belonging to the Industrial Corn Production System [IKR] are growing corn on 227,000 hectares instead of the 212,000 hectares originally planned. Planting should be completed by the end of April or first of May. Conditions favor good sowing: Seed has been distributed everywhere and with the equipment available the 1.45 million hectares of corn and 230,000 hectares of silo corn can be put in the ground within 10-12 work days. Thus the additional acreage devoted to corn will cause no problems.

Good Preparations for Sowing

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 15 Apr 79 p 3 WA

[Excerpts] This year the agricultural portfolio expects the producers to grow corn on nearly 1.7 million hectares of which 235,000 hectares are to be silo corn. If possible, the corn should be in the ground by the end of April according to Istvan Kovacs, main department head of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Sowing may extend to early May where the fields are still too wet. According to the heads of the country's largest production systems, preparations for planting are generally good. If this is true, one must give them credit, because they organize 80 percent of the nation's large-scale corn production. Their sense of responsibility is illustrated by the fact that they are glad to give professional advice to those who grow corn on private plots.

"We treat the sowing of corn as special work," explains Dr Janos Toth, director of the Babolna Industrial Production System. "Germination tests were carried out on all batches of seed, and seed density was determined on the basis of the fertility of the soil at the various member farms. A computer was used to determine the optimum setting of the machinery available at the various farms."

Geza Buvar, in charge of corn production at Nadudvar, said that similar calculations had been made at his outfit. In fact, the tractor operators had been sent to refresher courses. It was found that tractors cannot do a thorough job of sowing if they run faster than 10 km per hour.

The service and supply enterprises have also made preparations for the sowing of corn. Agrotroszt has delivered most of the drill sowers; 30 Cyklo machines are still in stock. The monitors required for sowing are also being delivered steadily as they are received from domestic and foreign firms. To ensure a continuous supply of machine parts in case of breakdown, the enterprises which handle such parts will be on call just as they are during the harvest. Furthermore, farms belonging to the various systems are prepared to help one another in case of need.

Csaba Lakatos, head of the Socialist Cooperation in Corn Production, with headquarters at Szekszard, says that this year there is an increasing demand for early-ripening corn seed. "On a nationwide basis there have been more and more requests for increasing acreage planted to early and semi-early ripening varieties. This is proved by the fact that this year early-ripening varieties will account for 25.8 percent of corn acreage as compared to 17.2 percent last year. Only such varieties will ensure satisfactory yields especially in the northern parts of the country and in western Transdanubia. While the late varieties produce larger ears, they tend to have too high a moisture content--between 30-36 percent--at harvest time. When such corn has to be dried, its cost per quintal is increased by 17-23 forints. Furthermore, the farms must realize that limits of drying capacity will delay the harvest in late fall."

Jeno Hecsei, deputy department head of the ministry, says that progress must be made if current production goals are to be achieved. Last year's plan called for 48 quintals per hectare, and an average of 52 were achieved. This year the plan calls for 52 quintals per hectare. The plan is realistic. Given good weather, the intellectual and material resources available will permit it to be achieved. Corn production is very important to the economy as a whole. If it is a success, given the formulation of appropriate cost and quality norms, the meat program can be realized, domestic supply improved and export increased.

COMMENTS ON U.S. REQUEST FOR ELECTRONIC MONITORING IN PRC

LD241032 Warsaw PAP in English 0913 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

["CIA in China?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 April, PAP--"During a meeting with Deng Xiaoping, the chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee asked China's vice-premier whether China would be willing to consider the U.S.'s request to open an electronic spy base on the Soviet border," writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the daily of the Polish Army.

Surprised by no means, Deng answered: "If you give us equipment we will use it and share information with you, but we will not agree for anything that could undermine our sovereignty."

There is no proposal or question asked by the cold war forces which the Chinese leadership would not be ready to comply with. At the same time, like in the mentioned case, Beijing is not worried by such "details" that it is not an official proposal but merely a sounding out question reflecting the sphere of CIA's interest. In Deng's understanding it is another excellent occasion to manifest China's enmity towards the Soviet Union. It gives an opportunity to further consolidate the pro-Chinese lobby in certain U.S. circles counting on the Chinese trump in the political game.

Deng Xiaoping's reservations as to the inviolability of China's sovereignty if electronic spy devices are installed are solely of a formal character. The Armed Forces Committee of the House of Representatives chaired by Melvin Price was interested in other ways of compensating for losses suffered as a result of developments in Iran. Hence a question was asked if China would be willing to purchase arms in the U.S. Also in this case Deng expressed full readiness to meet such a possible official request: "If you dare sell us arms we will dare buy it." In other words the Chinese vice premier made it clear that Beijing would be not afraid to further intensify armaments. The recent aggression on Vietnam has proved that China does not intend to store and conserve arms in its stockpiles.

It seems that the world has ceased being astounded at the ease with which some Beijing leaders, particularly Deng Xiaoping, and representatives of the cold war, military and aggressive forces in Europe and in the U.S. find common ground for a dialogue, the daily concludes.

GDR'S STOPH ARRIVES FOR WORKING MEETINGS

Arrival in Warsaw

LD241358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] The GDR premier arrived in Warsaw today. Here is a report from Zbigniew Dzieczul at Okecie airport: [Dzieczul--begin recording] Willi Stoph, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has arrived on a friendly visit to Poland. The eminent guest was warmly welcomed by Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other representatives of the Polish Party and state authorities. [passage omitted]

The friendly visit by the GDR premier to Poland is of a working nature. The talks will primarily concern trade matters. This is evidenced by the composition of the GDR delegation: Arriving in Warsaw with Willi Stoph are the minister of foreign trade and the state secretary [as heard] of the State Planning Commission. [end recording]

Gierek, Jaroszewicz Meeting

LD242026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, along with Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is in Poland on a friendship visit.

During the meeting the two sides discussed the main directions for the further consolidation of relations of friendship which link Poland and the GDR. In particular, much attention was paid to the issues of expanding economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The two sides stressed that the further development of this cooperation is in the interest of both peoples and constitutes Poland's and the GDR's contribution to the implementation of the program for socialist integration within the CEMA framework.

Chaired by Premiers Piotr Jaroszewicz and Willi Stoph, plenary talks were held in the government offices. They dealt with the questions of the current and long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. The talks passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, in a spirit of complete mutual understanding.

GIEREK VISITS KATOWICE COAL MINE AREAS

LD240420 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek is staying today in Katowice Voivodship. Escorted by Zdzislaw Grudzien, he studied the working of a modern factory of the Kombud coal mine's house-building unit at Myslowice which produces one-family houses and apartments for miners' families. The factory was commissioned ahead of schedule and has reached the full production capacity of 700 apartments per year and a high quality of production.

Next, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee visited the settlement of one-family houses at Ruda Slaska which is in the final phase of construction. During 18 months 140 accommodations were constructed there for miners' families. Edward Gierek inspected one of the five newly furnished houses, into which the inhabitants moved during the last few days.

Next, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee visited the constuctors of the new coal mine at Kaczyce in the southern part of the Rybnik Coal Basin [ROG]. The first tons of high-quality coking coal will be supplied there by miners on 4 December 1983. After a cordial welcome Edward Gierek was told of valuable initiatives implemented by work forces of the amalgamation of mining construction on the 35th anniversary of People's Poland. Because of these initiatives many operations to make new coal deposits accessible will be accelerated.

A group of miners wearing their gala uniforms warmly and cordially welcomed Edward Gierek today in Jastrzebie. Five new coal mines are at work in the area and their staff regularly meet their growing extraction targets. It is worth recalling that in parallel with the development of the Rybnik Coal Basin, Jastrzebie has been transformed in a few years from a small settlement into an urban area of 100,000 people and this settlement is to be developed further. The local coal mines will also be developed.

Driving through the streets of the town Edward Gierek was acquainted with plans for its future development. With the program of housing development and provision of services, this afternoon Edward Gierek met the ROG party-mining aktiv in Wodzislaw. Last year miners from 15 ROG collieries suppled the national economy with more than 43 million tons of coal. Further dynamic growth in the production of coal is envisaged, particularly that the most precious coking coal, the extraction of which for the needs of Polish metallurgy and export will double in the next 10 years. In this period the ROG will be transformed into an urban area of nearly 1 million people. In the year of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland the miners of the Rybnik coal amalgamation have decided to overfulfill this year's plan by 103,000 tons of coal, including 60,000 tons of coking coal. The construction brigades of the amalgamation will build 100 apartments and miners will carry out many social deeds for the region.

Thanking ROG miners for their dedicated work Edward Gierek conveyed to them, and through them to all miners, cordial greetings in connection with May Day and expressions of appreciation for the enormous contribution which they are making to the prosperity of the country.

DOMESTIC MARKET COMMITTEE MEETING HELD

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 18 Apr 79 p 1 WA

[Text] PAP--According to the government press spokesman, a mee ing of the Committee for Domestic Market Affairs of the Council of Ministers was held on 17 April 1979. Information on the anticipated revenues and monetary expenditures of the population in the second quarter of 1979 was reviewed and on the basis of that an assessment of the present market situation and the market supply plan for the coming months was made.

It was affirmed that in the first quarter, domestic trade implemented its tasks under complicated conditions because the producers of goods did not completely fulfill the obligations with regard to the market. These tasks are all the more important in view of the growing monetary incomes of the population. In the first quarter these incomes were 7.7 percent higher than those reached at the same time last year. The unfavorable weather conditions, especially in January and February, then caused disturbances in production and in transport, which had an impact on supplying the market with commodities.

In the planned balance of monetary incomes and expenditures of the population in the second quarter, a further acceleration of the rate of growth is assumed, compared to the first quarter. In this situation, the need to insure a continuity of sales on an increasing level and also the intensified demand for seasonal articles and also the necessity of restoring stocks make the increasing of goods deliveries to the trade network an unusually urgent task. Present at the meeting were the heads of the production ministries, especially those which are in debt to trade, who reported on steps taken to catch up with arrears in production and deliveries of goods and also increasing the trade offer.

It was confirmed that the market situation requires further intensification of efforts on the part of all producers of goods and, at the same time, disciplined management of wage fund means. Among the urgent tasks of trade were mentioned increasing deliveries of construction materials and also means of production to those regions of the country which were flooded.

The Committee for Domestic Market Affairs, whose deliberations were chaired by the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Tadeusz Pyka, appealed to the foreign trade agencies to conclude contract agreements for the importing of market goods as quickly as possible; these imports are to be implemented from the foreign exchange limits of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. At the same time, the committee recommended to the trade organizations to scrupulously observe the stipulated principles and limits when selling market goods to the units of the socialized economy.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BENIN--Cotonou, PAP--Lt. Col. Matheu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin, received recently the Polish ambassador, Witold Jurasz, who presented his credentials. Following the presentation ceremony, Ambassador Jurasz was received by President Kerekou at a private audience. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

SWISS AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--PAP--Pierre Nussbaumer, hitherto Swiss ambassador to Poland, has left Warsaw. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14, 15, 16 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Joint Communique With Zambia

AU231555 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Text of Romanian-Zambian communique on President Nicolae Ceausescu visit to Zambia 15-18 April 1979]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, paid an official friendly visit to the Republic of Zambia 15-18 April 1979 at the invitation of Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia and chairman of the United National Independence Party [UNIP].

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in Lusaka. The distinguished Romanian guests enjoyed a warm welcome everywhere as an expression of relations of close friendship between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zambia and of the feelings of mutual esteem established between the two peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, conducted official talks.

The talks were attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Comrades Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Marin Enache, RCP Central Committee member and chief of the RCP Central Committee chancery; Constantin Mitea, RCP Central Committee member, counselor to the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ion M. Nicolae, RCP Central Committee member, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Aurel Ardeleanu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Zambia; Constantin Vasiliu, deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Section at the RCP Central Committee; Eugen Florescu, deputy chief at the Press Section of the RCP Central Committee; Ion Popescu, deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology; Ludovic Paun, deputy minister of health; Ana Muresan, chairman of the National Council of Women; Constantin Bostina, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and chairman of the National Council of the Pioneers Organization; Petre Tanasie, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The talks were attended for the Zambian side by: Mainza Chona, UNIP general secretary; Daniel Lisulo, prime minister; A. G. Zulu, UNIP Central Committee member and secretary of state for defense and security; R.C. Kamanga, UNIP Central Committee member and chairman of the Political, Constitutional, Juridical and Foreign Relations Committee of the UNIP Central Committee; W.P. Nyirenda, UNIP Central Committee member and chairman of the Economic and Financial Committee of the UNIP Central Committee; K. Makasa, UNIP Central Committee member and chairman of the Committee for Rural Development of the UNIP Central Committee; C. B. Kansaka, UNIP Central Committee member and secretary of the women's organization; [paragraph continues]

H.K. Matipa, UNIP Central Committee and UNIP administration secretary; W.M. Chakula, minister of foreign affairs; J.M. Lumina, minister of finance and technical cooperation; Gen G.K. Chinkuli, minister of energy, transportation and telecommunications; M. Mumbina, minister of mines; R. Chisupa, minister of trade and industry; B. Kakoma, minister of state for finance and technical cooperation; L. Subulwa, minister of state for trade and industry; E.I.L. Willima, cabinet secretary.

The two heads of state stressed the importance of summit meetings for developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples and, in this context, reasserted the principles and targets included in the joint solemn declaration of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zambia signed in Bucharest 20 November 1974.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, sincerity, understanding and mutual respect, the two heads of state informed each other about their countries' concerns in the field of socioeconomic construction and examined bilateral relations and their prospects of development and had an extensive exchange of opinions on international issues of common interest.

President Kenneth David Kaunda expressed great words of appreciation for the achievements recorded through the efforts made by all Romanian people, closely united under the wise and dynamic leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu and the RCP, to build the comprehensively developed socialist society, and for the successes recorded in developing industry, agriculture, science and culture and in continuously improving the living standard of all our country's citizens.

The head of the Zambian state expressed his admiration for the active and principled foreign policy promoted by Socialist Romania and by President Nicolae Ceausescu himself, who, on the basis of his realistic position, of his scientific analysis and the concrete measures he proposed, made a direct contribution to seeking means of resolving the major problems confronting today's world.

He stressed the originality and value of President Nicolae Ceausescu's concept on the role of decisive factor played by national independence in insuring peace, understanding and international cooperation and his concept on the principles that must govern interstate relations, the establishment of the new international economic order and on other problems of the contemporary world. He expressed great words of appreciation for the untiring activity carried out by the Romanian president to promote these concepts in international life.

In turn, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed words of great appreciation for the efforts by the Zambian people, who, under the leadership of President Kenneth David Kaunda and the UNIP, are making sustained efforts aimed at socioeconomic development, at strengthening the country's independence and sovereignty, at utilizing their national, human and material resources in their country.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also stressed the contribution made by the head of the Zambian state to promoting peace in Africa and in the world, and Zambia's constructive role within the nonalined movement with a view to promoting cooperation and understanding at an international level; he stressed the important support the Zambian people grant to the liberation struggle waged by the peoples in southern Africa.

President Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated President Kenneth David Kaunda in connection with his unanimous reflection for the fourth mandate as chairman of UNIP and president of the Republic of Zambia.

The two presidents positively assessed the evolution of relations between Romania and Zambia and the fruitful cooperation that has been established between the two countries at an international level, in the spirit of the declaration signed in Bucharest. At the same time, they stressed that the provisions of former understandings agreed upon in Bucharest and Lusaka have not been implemented completely, which led to the fact that there was a delay in the achievement of certain cooperation ventures of common interest.

They reasserted the determination of the two countries to make use of the broad opportunities that exist to develop trade exchange and economic cooperation to a greater extent, especially in the mining, agricultural and transportation fields and in cadres training. At the same time, the sides agreed on ways and means to use the $50 million credit granted by Romania to Zambia for the construction of certain joint projects.

Romania's president and Zambia's president agreed that tangible measures must be adopted as soon as possible to implement the provisions of the documents signed. They also recommended that the fourth session of the Joint Commission for Romanian-Zambian Economic and Technical Cooperation be convened in Bucharest as soon as possible.

Expressing their political will to continue to deepen and diversify relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries, the two presidents signed the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zambia.

The following documents were also signed during the visit: agreement on technical and economic cooperation in the mining industry and the hydrocarbons field; agreement on developing cooperation in the field of industry; agreement on credits between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Zambia; agreement on developing cooperation in agriculture; program on cultural and scientific exchange in 1979-80.

The sides also signed a protocol on cooperation between the RCP and UNIP.

Within the exchange of views on international problems, the two presidents stressed the even greater assertion of the peoples' will to develop freely as masters of the national riches and their fate, and to shape their lives as they wish, without any outside interference, and to cooperate on the basis of equal rights in a climate of security and peace.

They also expressed deep concern for the aggravation of the world political climate, for the sharpened contradictions between some states and groups of states, for the perpetuation of conflicts in various parts of the world generated by the accentuation of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of force and diktat and of redividing the world into spheres of influence and domination.

The two presidents believe that the division of the world into rich and poor countries is one of the basic problems of international life on the solution of which depends mankind's future and peace in the world. They reasserted their firm determination to act toward establishing a new international economic order that will permit a truly equitable cooperation among all states, the more rapid progress of less developed countries and their broad access to the achievements of modern technology. [paragraph continues]

They stressed the need for a more intensified solidarity and more active cooperation between the developing countries, for working out tangible measures aimed at eliminating the gaps between states and at establishing a new economic order and insuring the success of the fifth UNCTAD session in Manila and of the next special UN General Assembly session in 1980 devoted to these problems. They advocated the organization by the member countries of the "Group of 77", together with the nonalined countries, of a meeting of the developing countries before the special UN General Assembly session in 1980. They also stressed the need to establish equitable prices for raw materials and for industrial products, so that they will favor the more rapid development of the less developed countries and so that they are less affected by the crisis of the Western monetary system and by the escalation of prices in capitalist countries.

They stressed the importance of certain united and firm actions by all progressive, anti-imperialist forces to completely eliminate the practice of the policy of force, of interference in internal affairs, of domination and of exploiting other countries and to strengthen detente and international security, to build a world of social and national justice, of equality among peoples and a world of fruitful and friendly cooperation among all nations.

The two heads of state stressed that the supreme interests of world peace require the solution of all interstate differences, of all international disputes by direct negotiations between the sides concerned. In this context, they reasserted the need that relations among all states be based on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, and peaceful coexistence, irrespective of the social and political system, the only principles able to insure the peace, progress and prosperity of all peoples and nations.

In examining the situation in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, the two presidents expressed their concern for attempts to maintain the domination, oppression and exploitation of the African peoples in that area and firmly condemned the delays and the other maneuvers of the Ian Smith regime and of the imperialist, reactionary and racist forces who support this regime and they expressed their complete support for the Patriotic Front and its just struggle for Zimbabwe's complete liberation. They also rejected the so-called election organized by the Salisbury regime and appealed to the international community to not recognize the government that will be set up as a result of this election.

The two heads of state condemned the maneuvers of the racist minority regime in South Africa and its supporters to set obstacles for the Namibian people and their vanguard, the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], in their hard struggle to win independence. They reasserted that any solution which is not in conformity with SWAPO interests--does not reflect the will of these people and therefore will not bring about peace in that area.

As for South Africa, the two presidents condemned the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination and reasserted their consistent support for the liberation movement in that country and stressed the need for this organization's unity and its right to make use of any means available, including armed struggle, to eliminate the apartheid policy and win freedom.

The two presidents reasserted their complete support for the "first line" African countries that are the victims of the aggression by the racist minority regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia and demanded that any violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of those countries be stopped.

The two presidents expressed their concern for the states of tension and conflict that have appeared between some independent African states. They advocated the solution of disputes by direct political negotiations between the African countries concerned, without any outside interference, by proceeding from the need of strengthening their unity and solidarity in the joint struggle for consolidating national independence, of concentrating all efforts at a national and regional level on independent socio-economic development. In this context, the two sides stressed the important role incumbent upon the OAU in the political solution of disputes on the continent, in establishing a climate of peace, neighborliness and cooperation among the African countries.

Referring to European security and cooperation, the two presidents advocated the intensification of efforts aimed at implementing, as an indivisible whole, the provisions of the documents signed in Helsinki. They advocated tangible measures for military disengagement and disarmament, the expansion of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the countries on the continent. They stressed that strengthening peace and security in Europe will exert a positive influence on the international situation, on peace and security throughout the world.

In connection with the Middle East, the two presidents stressed the efforts that are being made at an international level to resolve the problems in that area, and, in this context, they agreed that it is necessary to take determined action to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting solution that will lead to Israel withdrawing its troops from the territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 ear, to insuring the Palestinian people's sacred right to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state and to guaranteeing independence and security for all states in that area.

The two heads of state expressed their deep concern for the serious danger presented by the intensification of the arms race. They stressed the importance of proceeding immediately to practical measures for disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament. In this context, they favored freezing military expenditure, gradually reducing it, withdrawing of all foreign troops to within their national borders, dismantling of military bases, primarily nuclear bases, on the territories of other states, cessation of military maneuvers and, generally, of any display of force near other states' borders, the commitment of states possessing nuclear weapons not to use them against states that do not possess them and a prohibition against producing and using nuclear weapons.

The two presidents stressed that a lasting and equitable solution of the complex problems of contemporary mankind requires the active participation of all large, medium-sized and small states and of the developing and nonalined countries in international life on an equal footing. They advocated the strengthening of the role played by the United Nations, increasing this organization's contribution to preserving and consolidating world peace and security and to developing cooperation among all states on an equal basis, to democratizing international relations and to resolving interstate differences by peaceful means.

The Romanian president and Zambian president expressed their satisfaction with the results of this state visit and assessed that the meetings and talks that took place will be a contribution of the greatest importance to further developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples and will serve the cause of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, expressed sincere thanks for the cordial welcome and hospitality he had enjoyed, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the delegation that accompanied him, to President Kenneth David Kaunda and Mrs Betty Kaunda and to the friendly Zambian people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu invited the president of the Republic of Zambia, Kenneth David Kaunda and Mrs Betty Kaunda to pay an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established later through diplomatic channels.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia.

Statement Before Zambia Talks

AU201745 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Text of statement made by President Nicolae Ceausescu before beginning official talks with Zambia's president, Kenneth Kaunda, in Lusaka 16 April 1979]

[Text] Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda, Comrade Prime Minister, comrades and friends, I want to begin by expressing warm thanks for your words of welcome and for the warm hospitality with which you welcomed us to your beautiful country.

I also want to convey my warm greetings to you, esteemed Comrade President, and to the other comrades, as well as warm greetings fo solidarity to your party and all Zambian people on behalf of the RCP and the Romanian people.

Indeed, Romania and Zambia have developed relations of solidarity and cooperation in many fields. We have come on this visit inspired by the desire to jointly seek opportunities to expand cooperation between our countries, to examine the complex problems of the international situation and, of course, those referring to the situation in Africa.

We are glad that regarding the basic problems of international life, of the struggle against the policy of domination and oppression and of the struggle for detente and peace, Romania and Zambia have common standpoints and jointly act to make their contribution to resolving them in the interests of the peoples and of strengthening their independence.

Visiting Zambia, Angola and Mozambique I also am meeting with the liberation movements' leaderships from Namibia and Rhodesia. We want to show our active solidarity with the struggle for the complete elimination of colonialism, of the imperialist policy of domination and for winning the independence of the peoples in Namibia and Rhodesia and for eliminating the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination.

It is true that there is actually a state of tension in this area. Certainly, a visit of friendship is good when there is calm, but it is all the more understandable when there is tension, because this illustrates the joint desire to act together to surmount difficulties. (applause)

We are granting all our support for the liberation movements and for their struggle to insure the peoples' peace and independence and their right to master their national riches and to develop freely and independently.

I would like to express the conviction that the visit we are paying and our talks will strengthen Romanian-Zambian relations even more and will contribute to the cause of peace and detente and national independence.

I want to conclude with a Romanian greeting: Glad to see you! (applause)

UN Namibia Institute Address

AU211505 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[Text of speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu [illegible]6 April meeting at UN Institute for Namibia in Lusaka]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I would like to express my thanks to Comrade Kaunda and to the United National Independence Party [UNIP] general secretary from Zambia for the opportunity they have offered me to visit the UN Institute for Namibia. I would like to take this opportunity to extend warm greetings to the institute leadership, to all staff and Namibian students who are studying here, together with best wishes for success in their activity. (loud applause)

Indeed, Romania has supported and actively supports the struggle waged by the Namibian people and by the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] for the country's complete independence. Within the UN council for Namibia, the Romanian representatives act with all their determination, together with the representatives of the other states, to stop colonialist domination in southern Africa as soon as possible and so that the Namibian people become free masters of their fate.

In Luanda I had a meeting with Comrade Nujoma and other comrades of the SWAPO leadership. We discussed things and decided to act to strengthen solidarity, to intensify Romania's support for SWAPO and the Namibian people in their struggle for independence. (loud, prolonged applause)

Generally, Romania grants active support to the Namibian people, the Zimbabwe people and the liberation movements of the South African people in their struggle against imperialism, for complete freedom. We strengthen solidarity with the first line countries--Zambia, Angola, Mozambique--with the other African people in their struggle for completely eliminating colonialism in Africa. (loud applause)

Our visit to Africa is a contribution to strengthening cooperation and solidarity with the states we are visiting and, at the same time, proof of our determination to grant full support to the peoples struggling for independence, against imperialism and colonialism. We are firmly convinced that your struggle and the struggle of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and other peoples will be victorious because it is a just struggle and enjoys the support of all progressive forces. (prolonged applause)

As we have discussed with the SWAPO leadership, we believe that every effort must be made to reach a solution through the United Nations. This would be the best thing. However, if this is not possible, any form of struggle must be used, including armed struggle, to eliminate colonialism as soon as possible. We will strongly support this struggle! (loud, prolonged applause; cheers)

Within the UN Institute for Namibia you are preparing for the future activity of the leadership and administration work of free Namibia. [paragraph continues]

This is a good thing, because after independence is won, reconstruction work must begin and the economy, science and culture must be developed on new bases to insure the well-being of all Namibian people. (lively applause)

We know from our own experience that the activity of independent economic development is not any easier than the struggle for winning independence. To build a new and free life, one must acquire the most advanced scientific and cultural knowledge in all fields. Certainly, Namibia needs--and will need--many cadres to insure a rapid and modern development. It will undoubtedly benefit from the support and solidarity of the friends who are assisting it now to win independence. However, no matter how extensive this support, the essential thing will be the work performed by the Namibia people, by their own specialists, cadres to insure an appropriate organization and leadership of the socioeconomic life in Namibia. (applause)

This is why we especially appreciate the United Nations' initiative to organize this institute. We wish your institute increasingly great success in this noble and very important activity! I know that you are fighters for independence; however, do not take it amiss if I tell you that you have to do all you can to learn how to serve the people, the cause of their freedom and happiness. Always be devoted to the struggle for independence and to the Namibian people's well-being. (prolonged applause)

By learning and becoming familiar with the most varied problems of leadership and administration, you must also learn how to defend the fatherland's independence and how to insure its more forceful development. Never let Namibia be oppressed by any one! (loud applause)

At the same time, it is necessary for you to learn to struggle to strengthen the unity of all people, of all forces in Namibia because just as winning independence needs unity and determination so economic development and raising Namibia onto a new level of independent development requires unity and again the unity of all the forces in Namibia headed by SWAPO--they require the unity of all people! Unity guarantees victory in the struggle, it guarantees the construction of a new Namibia! (loud, prolonged applause)

I am sorry that there is not enough time to speak about Romania. However, I hope that the Romanian representative who has worked in this institute has told you about the socialist construction work in my country, about the Romanian people's concern with building a new, independent life and about the support they grant to all those who are struggling for independence, for well-being and peace. (prolonged applause)

If the leadership of the isntitute will agree, we would gladly receive a delegation of staff and leadership cadres and students from this institute as guests in Romania, so that they can become acquainted with how education is developing in our country and with the concerns of our people. (loud applause)

I am convinced that after winning victory--and I believe that this will happen soon--we will have the opportunity to cooperate more closely--I am referring to a number of Romanian specialists--with you, both in Namibia and in Romania to further insure solidarity under the new conditions. (loud, prolonged applause)

I wish the Namibian people headed by SWAPO a complete and speedy victory! (loud applause)

I wish the African peoples--Namibian, Zimbabwe, South African--complete freedom and success in eliminating colonialism and the policy of imperialist domination! (loud applause)

I wish for the strengthening of militant solidarity between the Romanian revolutionaries and the revolutionaries in Namibia, between the Romanian people and the Namibian people! (loud, prolonged applause)

I wish you much good health and great successes in your activity! Do become good revolutionaries and good Namibian patriots! (prolonged applause)

Long live African solidarity! (applause, cheers)

Long live the solidarity of the socialist countries with the revolutionary forces and with the African peoples! (applause, cheers)

Long live the Romanian people's solidarity with the African liberation movements! (loud applause, cheers)

Victory! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers)

Lusaka Friendship Meeting Speech

AU211500 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Text of speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a Romanian-Zambian friendship meeting held at Freedom House in Lusaka 16 Apr]

[Text] Comrade General Secretary, comrades and friends, I want to extend greetings and best wishes to you, the militants and members of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] on behalf of the Romanian communists. (loud applause, cheers)

I also want to convey, through you, warm greetings to the residents of the Zambian capital, to the Zambian people on my own behalf and on behalf of the Romanian people. (loud applause)

As you know, I am an "honorary citizen" of your capital and I take special pleasure in noting the development of the city of Lusaka and the ever better life of its residents.

We have been in Zambia for 2 days now. We have begun talks with President Kaunda and we have reached positive understandings regarding the development of cooperation between our countries, the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and for freedom and independence. (applause)

We grant active support to the liberation movements in Zimbabwe and Namibia and to the struggle waged by the majority people in South Africa for national liberation and for eliminating racism and apartheid.

We are in complete solidarity with Zambia, Angola and Mozambique, which greatly support and are in the first line of struggle against colonialism, for the population's and the peoples' liberation in southern Africa. (prolonged applause)

We are firmly convinced that, despite any difficulties, the peoples in southern Africa will be victorious, because they enjoy the support of all anti-imperialist forces, socialist countries, all African peoples and all those whose desire is to eliminate colonialism for good and who struggle so that the peoples may live in freedom! (prolonged applause)

Together with Comrade Kaunda and with the other Zambian comrades we have agreed to strengthen cooperation and solidarity for socioeconomic development and our peoples' well-being. We have also agreed to do all we can to strengthen solidarity with the other peoples, to achieve a policy of peace and democratic relations among states based on equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, on each people's right to master its national riches and its fate in order to put an end to oppression and any kind of exploitation. (loud applause)

Although our countries are located on different continents, we have agreed to strengthen solidarity even more, so that our peoples are side by side in the struggle for progress, detente and peace throughout the world. (loud applause)

Once again I want to wish you ever greater successes in achieving the goals of Zambia's independent development and of improving the well-being of the friendly Zambian people.

For a lasting friendship between the Romanian people and the Zambian people! (applause and loud cheers)

For close cooperation between the RCP and the UNIP! (applause, prolonged cheers)

I wish you, all the capital's residents and all Zambian people great happiness! (loud applause and cheers)

First Ceausescu-Numayri Meeting

AU241026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 24 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Khartoum, AGERPRES, 24/4/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu had an interview with President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and his wife Busayna Numayri at the Palace of the People's Assembly on Monday evening.

Expressing their satisfaction to meet again and to continue the summit dialogue and the exchange of opinions on problems of common interest, the presidents of the two countries referred to the good Romanian-Sudanese relations that witness a continuous development to the benefit of both peoples, of international peace, understanding and cooperation. The interview was carried on in an atmosphere of cordiality, esteem and highest regard.

Numayri Dinner 23 April

AU241028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 24 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Khartoum, AGERPRES, 24/4/1979--President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and his wife Busayna Numayri offered an official dinner in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu at the Palace of [the] People's Assembly. Presidents Ja'far Numayri and Nicolae Ceausescu proposed toasts for the Romanian-Sudanese friendship, for the development of the relations between the two countries and peoples, for peace and collaboration worldwide.

Visit To People's Assembly Palace

AU241031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 24 Apr 79 AU

[Excerpt] Khartoum, AGERPRES, 24/4/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu together with President Numayri and his wife, Busayna Numayri, visited on April 23, the People's Assembly Palace built with Romania's participation, Romania providing the designs and the technical assistance.

Muzzamil Gandour, vice-chairman of the People's Assembly, presented to the distinguished guests the main data on the capacity and the features of the building and underlined that the building [is] a genuine symbol of the fraternal friendship between the Romanian and Sudanese peoples.

During the visit, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri expressed their deep satisfaction at this remarkable achievement of the Romanian-Sudanese cooperation.

Official Talks 24 April

AU241428 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 24 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Khartoum, AGERPRES, 24/4/1979--The official talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri started in Khartoum on April 24, 1979.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri continued then the talks in the plenum of the two delegations.

Participants for Romania were Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternative member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of foreign affairs and other officials.

For Sudan, the participants included Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice-president of the republic and foreign minister; Muhammad Hashim 'Awad, assistant secretary-general of the Sudanese Socialist Union, minister of cooperation, commerce and supply, Nasr ad-Din Mustafa, minister of planning; Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah, minister of agriculture and natural resources; 'Uthman Hashim 'Abd as-Salam, minister of finance and national economy, other political figures.

During the talks, the president of Sudan addressed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and to Elena Ceausescu, the whole Romanian delegation, a warm salute and wishes of success in the visit. Stressing the upward course of the Romanian-Sudanese relations, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri expressed his conviction that fresh opportunities would be disclosed during the visit for expanding the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Sudan.

In turn, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the hospitable reception extended, and addressed to President Numayri, to the Sudanese Government and to the Sudanese Socialist Union a friendly salute and best wishes. Expressing satisfaction at this fresh visit to Sudan, President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the sensible growth recorded by the Romanian-Sudanese relations in the period elapsed since his visit in 1972.

The Romanian head of state highlighted the conviction and wish of Romania, of the Romanian people that the new summit meeting should account for an important moment in the evolution of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Sudan on multiple planes. In this sense President Nicolae Ceausescu made concrete reference to a number of domains of collaboration and cooperation of joint interest.

In connection with all these problems, the ministers and competent representatives of the two delegations were commissioned to discuss the practical ways and means of materialization of relevant understandings and agreements on actions meant to promote still more the good Romanian-Sudanese relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding and [are] pervaded by the joint wish for cooperation.

More Ceausescu-Numayri Talks

LD251122 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Khartoum, AGERPRES, 25/4/79--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri met again on Tuesday afternoon at the People's Palace in Khartoum continuing their dialogue.

During their talk, the two heads of state approached problems of joint interest and main current international issues. The exchange of opinions highlighted the resolve of the two countries and peoples to develop and intensify their relations of collaboration in various domains and their cooperation on an external plane in the interest of their economic and social progress, of cooperation, understanding and peace in the world.

The talk passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and respect characteristic of the Romanian-Sudanese relations.

CEAUSESCU GREETS SYRIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU211545 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Apr 79 p 8 AU

[Text] To his excellency Mr Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Damascus.

The 33rd anniversary of the national day of the Syrian Arab Republic is a pleasant opportunity for me to extend warmest congratulations and sincere wishes for health and personal happiness to you on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, together with wishes for progress, peace and prosperity to the friendly Syrian people.

The Romanian people harbor feelings of esteem toward the friendly Syrian people and sincerely rejoice at the successes recorded under the leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party in their fatherland's free and independent socioeconomic development.

I want to express the conviction that the close relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation established between our countries and peoples will experience a continuous development and diversification in all fields of activity on the basis of what was jointly agreed upon during our meetings in Bucharest and Damascus in the interests and to the benefit of our countries and peoples and the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

LIBYAN PREMIER, FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVE PATAN

AU241635 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 24 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Ion Patan, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, who is visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on the occasion of the sixth session of the joint Romanian-Libyan governmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, was received today by Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Congress and prime minister. Comrade Ion Patan also had talks with leaders of certain socioeconomic branches and with Libyan Secretary of Foreign Affairs 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki. The sides discussed matters concerning the development prospects of bilateral relations in light of decisions adopted during the recent talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS CULTURE OFFICIALS BEGIN

AU231945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 23 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/4/1979--Talks started in Bucharest on April 23 between Miu Dobrescu, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education of Romania, and M.F. Gardeniers-Berendsen, minister of culture, recreation and social welfare of the Netherlands. Approached were aspects concerning the further development of the relations of cultural collaboration between Romania and the Netherlands.

PRESIDENT OF BANGLADESH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ARRIVES

LD251130 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0753 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/4/1979--Mirza Golam Hafiz, president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, arrived in Bucharest on April 24, for a visit at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. On his visit to Romania the guest is accompanied by Shaykh Razzaque Ali, member of the parliament, and M. Badiuzzaman, member of the Secretariat of the parliament.

BUCHAREST FESTIVE MEETING MARKS LENIN'S BIRTHDAY

AU202038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 20 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/4/1979--The 109th birth anniversary of Vladimir Iliych Lenin was marked on April 20 by a festive meeting organized in the Romanian capital city by the Bucharest municipal committee of the R.C.P.

The meeting was attended by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, Secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P. Mihai Dalea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., chairman of the A.R.L.U.S. General Council.

Also present was B.I. Minakov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

The meeting was addressed by George Macovescu, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., chairman of the Writers' Union of Romania, who evoked Vladimir Iliych Lenin's personality and revolutionary activity.

Directly and for ever linked to the name of V. I. Lenin, the speaker said, are the foundation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the achievement of the Great October Socialist Revolution which opened up a new era in mankind's life, the foundation of the Soviet state, the first state of workers and peasants history ever knew. Lenin developed creatively the treasure store of Marxist teaching, according to the demands of the historic stage in which he lived and carried on activity, demonstrating that the force of this teaching, its tremendous renewing capacity, is in close relations with the social life, the gains of science, of human cognition. An enemy of stiffness in thought, Lenin viewed Marxism as a live guide in action, a permanent confrontation with social practice, and not as a package of immutable dogmas valid for ever.

His activity and scientific oeuvre is an example of application of the general conception of socialism in the concrete historical and social conditions of Russia of his time, of utilization of the revolutionary dialectical and materialistic theory in the analysis of the internal and international situation in which the revolutionary struggle for socialism was unfolded, in the definition of the conclusions for the substantiation of the revolutionary [word indistinct] and strategy of the proletariat.

Pointing out that in the decades after the October Revolution the peoples of the Soviet Union, applying the Leninist teachings, recorded outstanding successes in the economic, social and cultural development, in raising the living standard, the speaker stressed that these achievements account for a most important contribution to the strengthening of socialism, of the forces of progress and peace the world over.

Recalling next the long traditions of revolutionary struggle of Romania, of the fraternal solidarity between the Romanian proletariat and the proletariat of Russia, between the Romanian and Soviet communists, he said: The vigour of the working class and socialist movement in Romania--appreciated by Marx and Engels who authored pages of detailed analysis of the conditions in Romania--determined actions of strong solidarity with the working-class movement in Russia. The Great October Socialist Revolution had a strong reverberation with the working class of Romania which at the time was itself traversing a period of strong revolutionary upsurge, in big class battles, for social and national freedom. The proletariat of Romania, Romanian socialists, the working masses and other progressive social categories of Romania expressed in great and memorable manifestations their solidarity with the young Soviet state. Numerous Romanian revolutionists and progressive campaigners took part, arms in hand, in the defence of the state founded after the October Revolution. Fulfilling this mission of revolutionary solidarity, some of them had the happy opportunity to meet Lenin, to know him closely and collaborate with him.

The Romanian Communist Party, founded under the conditions of revolutionary upsurge that was then reigning in Romania as a result of the strengthening of the working-class movement, steadfastly campaigned, from its very foundation, for solidarity and collaboration with the Soviet socialist state.

After having outlined the struggle waged by the working class in Romania, under the R.C.P. leadership, against the anti-Soviet war, the speaker pointed out that the triumph of the national antifascist and anti-imperialist armed insurrection of August 1944, which inaugurated the contribution of a new, independent, socialist Romania, opened up a new charter in the history of the Romanian-Soviet relations.

The unshakeable foundations to the friendship between the Romanian and Soviet people were laid in the big battles waged by the Romanian Army alongside the Soviet Army in the front of liberation from fascist domination, a friendship cemented and raised onto new stages in the conditions of socialist and communist construction in the two countries. The links of Romanian-Soviet friendship and collaboration have recorded continued development and diversification in all spheres of economic, social, political and cultural life. The relations between [states] in the neighbouring and friendly socialist countries, have continually grown, founded on the principles of observance of equality, national sovereignty and independence, mutual advantage, international solidarity.

Meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have accounted for the dynamizing factor of outstanding importance for the intensification of the Romanian-Soviet multilateral links.

The R.C.P. and the Romanian state consistently act for the continued development of the Romanian-Soviet friendship relations, George Macovescu stressed.

Then, the speaker highlighted that Lenin's birth anniversary is marked now by a Romanian people free and master of its destinies, engrossed in the successful fulfilment of the programme mapped out by the Eleventh R.C.P. Congress, the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

Referring to the period since the R.C.P. and the Romanian state have been led by Nicolae Ceausescu, the speaker pointed out that it is a qualitatively new stage in the history of socialist construction in Romania, the most fertile of so far, reflected in the upward course of economic life and spiritual production, in the permanent welfare of the Romanian people, and the growing international prestige of Socialist Romania.

We have gained, he said, rich experience in the organization and leadership of the masses of working people in the creative application of the general principles of socialism to the concrete peculiarities of Romania, generalizing our own results recorded in the work of socialist construction, taking over from the experience of the communist and workers' parties everything that fits in the current necessities, in the specific conditions of the stages of socialist construction. And so, the R.C.P. has confirmed its leading role in society, enjoying the masses' esteem and valuation, attachment and confidence in its policy and revolutionary decisions.

Then, the speaker referred to the possibilities of progress provided by the socialist system to mankind, saying that the success of the activity of the communist and workers' parties is closely linked to the understanding of the general laws of social development, to their application to the conditions of the respective countries, each and every party making its contribution to enriching the world revolutionary experience. Historic reality proves that the diversity of the concrete socioeconomic and political conditions, the peculiarities and historic traditions of every country will bring about a wide range of forms of transition to socialism, new and concrete modalities, experience and solutions in building the socialist society.

The R.C.P., the speaker went on, fully shows its responsibility for the destinies of socialism and peace in the world, deploying sustained efforts for the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of all democratic and progressive forces in the world, of the entire anti-imperialist front.

The Romanian Communist Party firmly focusses its international policy on the continued development of friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, the strengthening of their unity and collaboration, as this serves the interests of each of the respective peoples and countries, of socialism, social progress and peace. The relations with the developing countries grow, a fact which is pregnantly illustrated on these days by the visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu together with Elena Ceausescu to a number of African countries. Romania backs the peoples which fight to win national independence and has friendly relations with the nonaligned countries. She also develops relations with the capitalist countries. Romania's international relations are grounded on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of force and its threatened use, every nation's right to develop free, without any foreign immixture, as it wishes to.

Socialist Romania is resolved to make in the future, too, her active contribution to the settlement of the big issues facing mankind, stated George Macovescu in conclusion.

SCINTEIA Marks Birthday

AU232130 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 23 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 23/4/1979--Marking 109 years since the birth of V.I. Lenin, the Romanian dailies stress upon the innovating thought of the great revolutionist, the firm connection with the social practice of his activity permanently open to what was new in cognition. They also highlight the topical character of Lenin's theses on the relation between the general and the particular in the socialist revolution and in the building of the new society, his profoundly dialectical outlook in approaching the social and historical phenomena, the idea of strategy and tactics having to be elaborated by each and every party according to the diverse conditions and peculiarities of every country.

The revolutionary process, shows SCINTEIA in its April 22 issue, has at present a really world dimension, with extremely varied modalities and most diverse forms of action, which shows that now more than ever before, there can be no "single model" of mankind's transition to socialism and communism. The social, economic, political and moral shifts of nowadays involve countries with a relatively high development level of the productive forces, alongside of countries that are in an early stage of building a modern national economy, states with long political life and states that have just freed themselves of colonial domination, peoples that emerged as nations centuries ago and numerous others that just begin turning into nations. It can be said, SCINTEIA stresses, that the diversity is now more than ever the characteristic element of contemporary epoch and it is precisely this fact that calls for an approach free of preconceived schemes to the problem of revolutionary transformations. No doubt, the newspaper further reads, every revolutionary detachment should take account of the experience of the international working-class and democratic movement on elaborating its own policy, but this experience should be compared to its own experience.

The creative application of scientific socialism to national and international realities that are permanently changing is a fundamental problem under the current conditions. Now, numerous communist and workers' parties in the capitalist countries elaborate their revolutionary strategy and tactics autonomously, applying the general truths to the specific, concrete conditions in each and every country. [paragraph continues]

Such a creative orientation renders possible the continuous enrichment of the revolutionary theory in harmony with the imperative demands of development of human society, of the concrete social practice. At the same time, this efforts [as received] the communist parties' stronger development and the successful fulfillment of their historic mission of revolutionary transformation of the world. In this perspective, the paper shows, the RCP has in view the possibility of emergence of differing appreciations on the national and international phenomena, and even of divergencies, but they must (?not) be dramatized. They must be discussed sincerely, without blaming and invective, by observing the unanimously recognized principles of equality of rights of all parties, noninterference in the internal affairs of another party, every party's inalienable right to elaborate autonomously its strategy and tactics, by studying the national realities.

This is the more necessary as the diversification of the revolutionary processes will grow more marked in step with the expansion of the geographic area of progressive transformations, as new and new peoples [as received] will choose the way of socialism. The diversity of concrete socio-economic and political conditions, the particularities and historical traditions of each country will bring about a wide gamut of forms of transition to socialism, new concrete modalities, experiments and varied solutions in the building of socialist society. Of course, SCINTEIA shows, what is essential now and in the future is the state power being taken over by the working people and the establishment of socialist ownership, [the elimination] of man's exploitation by man, the observance of the socialist principles of distribution.

BRIEFS

DPRK EMBASSY FILM GALA--On the birthday of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK president, Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador to Bucharest, organized a film gala at the embassy followed by a reception. The film was devoted to Kim Il-song's activity and to the successes recorded by the Korean people. Comrade Iosif Banc, Executive Political Committee member; Dumitru Popa, RCP Central Committee secretary; Ion Popescu Puturi, RCP Central Committee member; Dumitru Turcus and Ion Vilsan, deputy section chiefs at the RCP Central Committee, men of science, art and culture, generals and high-ranking officers and journalists attended this event. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Apr 79 p 5 AU]

EVENTS MARK SYRIAN ANNIVERSARY--On Syria's national day the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Syrian Friendship Association organized a cultural event in Bucharest 13 April. The event was attended by Emil Draganescu, Executive Political Committee member and chairman of the Romanian-Syrian Friendship Association, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Romanian League for Friendship with the Peoples in Asia and Africa, men of culture and art and many others. Walid al-Mu'allim, Syria's ambassador to Bucharest, was also present. Journalist Craciun Ionescu spoke about the life and activity of the Syrian people. A documentary film on Syria's socioeconomic development concluded the event. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Apr 79 p 5 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH MONGOLIA--Comrade Ion Patan, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets, on 14 April received (Argiaghiin Iundendorj), vice chairman of the State Committee for Supply of the Mongolian People's Republic, who is visiting our country. During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed questions regarding the development of cooperation between the bodies for technical-material supply of the two countries. Bamdariyn Dugersuren, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to Bucharest, attended the meeting. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Apr 79 p 5 AU]

GROMYKO, MINIC END MOSCOW TALKS; LUNCHEON HELD 24 APR

LD242316 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Minic-Gromyko talks in Moscow have just ended. Here is a telephone dispatch from Moscow by TANJUG correspondent Savo Bosanac on the exchange of views on international issues and on the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations:

The Yugoslav-Soviet talks conducted by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, ended in Moscow late this afternoon. This important meeting took place in order to discuss the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and topical international issues. During the 2 days of talks held in the CPSU Central Committee, these subjects were discussed thoroughly and the well-known Yugoslav and Soviet views on the further development of bilateral relations and cooperation and international issues were also covered.

Andrey Gromyko today gave a luncheon in Milos Minic's honor. The host and the guest exchanged toasts. In addition to those who participated in the talks, the luncheon was attended by Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium; and other Soviet party and government officials. The luncheon passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

KOLISEVSKI ENDS VISIT TO AFRICAN STATES

Guinea-Bissau Communique

LD150650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1921 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Report on joint communique on visit of SFRY Presidency member Lazar Kolisevski to Guinea-Bissau 11-13 April; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Bissau--Lazar Kolisevski, a member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, paid an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau from 11 to 13 April 1979.

During his stay in Guinea-Bissau Lazar Kolisevski had talks with Joao Bernardo Vieira, principal commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Working meetings of the two delegations were also held. In this connection a joint communique was issued which says that "all talks were held in an atmosphere of reciprocal understanding and traditional friendship which characterizes the relations between the two nonalined countries. The two sides informed each other of the socioeconomic and political situation of the two countries. The Guinea-Bissau side stressed the revolutionary nature of the process of economic development which it is now implementing.

Both sides, the communique says, assessed with satisfaction the successes achieved on the difficult but triumphant path covered by the peoples and the governments of the two countries in their continuous struggle to create the necessary conditions for the construction of a new society. They carried out a broad exchange of views on the possibility of developing bilateral cooperation in trade, agriculture, technical cooperation, the construction industry, geology and mining.

Within the framework of the exchange of views on the international situation the greatest attention was paid to the role of the nonalined countries in resolving the most significant international problems, bearing in mind particularly the forthcoming activities and gatherings of nonalined countries.

Both sides confirmed their loyalty to the policy of nonalinement, to the goals and principles of the United Nations as well as their support and assistance to the peoples still fighting for complete liberation from the colonial yoke.

They stressed the need to further consolidate the unity and solidarity of nonalined countries through the preservation of the movement's identity and the reaffirmation of its basic orientation and antibloc nature, as an independent factor in international relations. They stressed the need to resolve disputes between nonalined countries by peaceful means in line with the United Nations Charter and the OAU and in line with the principles of nonalined policy. Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the identity of views on the struggle of oppressed peoples for their self-determination and independence. They confirmed their support for Namibia and its only legitimate representative, SWAPO, in the struggle against the illegal and racist rule of South Africa in Namibia, as well as for the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, the only legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe. They decisively condemned various maneuvers and acts of aggression against frontline countries and also confirmed their decision to extend assistance to the people fighting for the complete liquidation of the system of apartheid.

Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidentcy, paid tribute to and laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Amilcar Cabral, the founder of the nation.

During his visit to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Presidium, was received by Luis Cabral, deputy secretary general of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde [PAIGC] and president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. On that occasion, Lazar Kolisevski handed him a message from Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY.

Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Presidium, visited the PAIGC Party center where he had talks with Jose Araujo, executive secretary of the Executive Committee of the struggle. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the great similarity of stands and expressed their conviction that the talks would contribute to the further consolidation and development of relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

The member of the SFRY Presidency conveyed the invitation by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to Joao Bernardo Vieira, principal commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners, to pay an official and friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The principal commissioner accepted the invitation with pleasure, and the date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Return to Belgrade

LD242032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 24, (TANJUG)--Lazar Kolisevksi, who headed a Yugoslav Government delegation on visits to Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of Cape Verde and the Ivory Coast, said upon returning here today that in the talks with top representatives of these countries the attention had primarily focused on the activities of the non-alinged and the strengthening of their role in the present, very complex international situation.

We agreed, said Kolisevski, that it is necessary to intensify efforts, together with other non-aligned countries, for overcoming the current unfavorable trends in the world. We particularly stressed the need to preserve the unity of action and strengthen the solidarity of non-aligned countries by affirming the fundamental principles and goals of the non-aligned movement and resisting all attempts at belittling the role of the movement in international relations and subjecting it to the interests of blocs or individual big powers.

Taking into consideration the complexity of the international situation, said Kolisevski, we considered methods and means for the peaceful settlement of conflicts among non-aligned countries, and also the situation in connection with the existing crisis areas. We also considered problems related to the struggle for the final liberation of the south of Africa, as well as economic and other questions of mutual interest. This is particularly important, Kolisevski noted, with a view to the coming meetings of the non-aligned.

Great attention was also devoted to bilateral cooperation in all fields.

"This was yet another occasion for us to establish that in all the countries we had visited President Tito and Yugoslavia enjoy great reputation and respect because of their principled and consistent non-aligned and independent policy, their role in and contribution to the movement and the activities of the non-aligned countries", Kolisevski stated.

REPORTAGE ON BELGRADE TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER

Djuranovic Reception

LD241608 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1352 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 24, (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, and Dr Christoph van der Klaauw, foreign minister of the Netherlands, had a talk of some length here today. They asserted that friendly relations and cooperation between their two countries had been developing favourably in all fields and that there are conditions and mutual readiness to promote and widen them.

As to the two countries' economic cooperation, however, there is an imbalance reflected in Yugoslavia's being in deficit. Unless this deficit is reduced, it may aggravate the further development of this kind of cooperation.

The present state of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Community as well as the forthcoming negotiations on a new economic cooperation agreement between Yugoslavia and this community were discussed in particular.

Meeting With Hodza

LD241850 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 24 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Fadilj Hodza and Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw established in the talk here today that Yugoslav-Dutch relations are traditionally good and that readiness exists on both sides to further strengthen and expand friendly cooperation.

The two sides exchanged views on international issues, especially those pertaining to the fields in which the two countries successfully cooperate, such as European security and cooperation, the position of developing countries and disarmament.

Talks End 24 April

LD242245 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2129 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 24,(TANJUG)--The official Yugoslav-Dutch talks comprising an exchange of opinions on the current international situation and roads for further development and promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation ended here this evening. The talks, between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Dutch Foreign Minister Dr Christoph van der Klaauw, were held in a very frank and friendly atmosphere and were judged by both sides as useful and constructive.

At the expressed wish of the Dutch foreign minister, the Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs informed (?him) and his aides about the nonaligned countries' activities and their forthcoming meetings.

Internal development in the two countries and their relations with neighbouring countries were also discussed.

Special attention was devoted in the talks to Yugoslav-Dutch economic relations and the ways of expanding and promoting bilateral economic cooperation in the future. Yugoslavia records high deficit in trade with the Netherlands, although not as high as with other Common Market countries, it was established.

Josip Vrhovec and Van der Klaauw considered at length the current situation in Yugoslavia's relations with the European Economic Community. The Yugoslav side pointed to the problem of great deficit in trade with all European Community countries.

Minister van der Klaauw showed understanding for the problems Yugoslavia encounters in the trade with the E.E.C. countries, and stressed that countries of this West European group are interested in balanced relations, to the mutual interest and on the basis of the principles of the Belgrade declaration on Yugoslavia's relations with the European Economic Community.

The position of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in the Netherlands is satisfactory, it was established. Their contribution to the development of the economy of the Netherlands was underlined. The ministers agreed on the need to make measures for an early and organized return to Yugoslavia of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in the Netherlands.

ANDOV CONCLUDES TALKS IN BRUSSELS WITH EC OFFICIAL

LD242154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, April 24 (TANJUG)--Member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Stojan Andov has concluded his exchange of opinions in Brussels with Vice-President of the Executive Commission of the European Community Wilhelm Haferkamp. Judging by the course of the talks, observers believe that the negotiations between Yugoslavia and the European Community, which started last year, may resume shortly.

During the talks, Andov set out the Yugoslav views on the basis of future cooperation which were founded on the joint declaration of the two sides issued in Belgrade in 1976. Resulting from this declaration are also the Yugoslav proposals aimed at balancing the trends in Yugoslavia's trade with the EC countries which, it has been recalled, this year adversely affect Yugoslavia's economy.

A new agreement should enable earlier increases in Yugoslav industrial deliveries to the markets in EC countries, it was underlined in the talks.

Vice-President Haferkamp expressed readiness for seeking more favourable solutions through the talks on an equal footing with a view to a balanced, wider cooperation in accordance with the [word indistinct] joint declaration of Belgrade.

The exchange of views also covered prospects which the new agreement is to open with regard to promoting the delivery of Yugoslav farm products to the EC markets and advancing cooperation in this sphere generally. Under the existing agreement, Yugoslav farm deliveries to the EC countries are affected especially by restrictive measures introduced by this economic community.

YUGOSLAV-NORWEGIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD250518 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Oslo, April 24, (TANJUG)--The 15th session of the Yugoslav-Norwegian Economic Commission ended in Oslo today. During the session, the two delegations noted that economic cooperation between the two countries had failed to meet the targets agreed to at the last session of the commission. A fall in trade was noted, with the two sides emphasizing that the current development of trade does not reflect the real possibilities of the two countries.

The two sides assessed as favourable the initial contacts in the sphere of industrial cooperation, where first contracts have been concluded. Particularly favourable results have been achieved in the sphere of tourism, with the increased number of Norwegian visitors in Yugoslavia.

Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli today received Yugoslav Co-Chairman of the Yugoslav-Norwegian Economic Commission Radoje Konoic. They discussed questions of economic cooperation between the two countries.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES SWISS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

LD241857 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 24, (TANJUG)--Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today received a delegation of the Swiss Federal Assembly headed by Chairman of the Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee Odil Guentern. They discussed current questions of international relations, with emphasis on problems of development and on the new international economic order. Cooperation between Switzerland and Yugoslavia in the follow-up of the conference on European security and cooperation, bilateral relations and cooperation were also discussed.

PESIC ENDS SWEDISH TALKS ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

LD250144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2137 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Stockholm, April 24, TANJUG--Yugoslav Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic today ended his talks at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The talks included an exchange of views on development of the process of cooperation and security following the Belgrade conference on European security and cooperation, and preparations for the Madrid meeting in 1980. During the talks, both sides stressed the significance of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sweden both bilaterally and within the group of neutral and nonalined countries.

The need was underlined for joint action to take measures for a strengthening of confidence among peoples and countries in order to enable the Madrid meeting to take decisions which would held create an atmosphere for the beginning of real disarmament.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTER CARREIRA

LD241230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today received in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense Henrique Teles Carreria, Angolan minister of defense and member of the MPLA-Workers Party Politburo who is on holiday in our country.

The talks between General Ljubicic and the guest from friendly and nonalined Angola were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, and concerned the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

SFRY PRESIDENCY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH POLISARIO DELEGATION

LD241902 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 24 (TANJUG)--Executive Secretary for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Vlado Janzic talked here today with a delegation of the Front for the Liberation of Western Sahara--POLISARIO--headed by Deputy Secretary-General Bachir Mustafa Sayed.

PRC WOMEN'S DELEGATION TOURS CROATIA, MEETS SAWP OFFICIAL

LD250944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Marijan Cvetkovic, president of the republican conference of the SAWP of Croatia, today received a delegation of the All-China Federation of Women. During a long, cordial and friendly conversation the Chinese guests were acquainted with the role of this massive sociopolitical organization in the further development of socialist self-management and with the role of the conference for the activity and role of women in social development.

During their 3-day stay in Croatia, the members of the delegation, which is composed of high party and social workers of the PRC, will visit several plants and other organizations where they will be acquainted with the position and role of employed women, the social care of children and the policy of society towards the family, as well as other questions.

The distinguished Chinese guests this morning visited Kumrovec, birthplace of the Yugoslav president, and the LCY political school "Josip Broz Tito."

UN ANTICOLONIALISM COMMITTEE MEETS IN BELGRADE

LD242150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 24 (TANJUG)--Strict implementation of sanctions against racist regimes in southern Africa and the nonrecognition of the outcome of election farces in South Rhodesia and Namibia, were the key demands reiterated at the plenary session of the U.N. special committee on the ending of colonialism here this afternoon.

The majority of speakers voiced concern about some Western countries' intentions to legalize the existing state of affairs in the south of Africa and thereby virtually secure the interests of Western capital in this part of the world.

The representatives of Tanzania, Tunisia, India and Fiji, who spoke this afternoon, strongly reaffirmed their countries' support of the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, within the context of the problem of the liberation of peoples, their right to independence and to their own states. The representative of Tunisia stressed the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

The participants in the debate strongly emphasized the integrity of southern African territories whose liberation the peoples in these territories are fighting for, and particularly pointed to the attempt at dividing the Namibian territory (Walvis Bay).

The session also heard the appeal that the world public opinion be objectively informed on the events in the south of Africa.

NONALINED STATES HOLD PREPARATORY MEETING FOR COLOMBO CONGRESS

LD241958 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, April 24, (TANJUG)--Work was completed in the U.N. Headquarters yesterday on an extensive package of recommendations for strengthening the unity, solidarity and cooperation within the non-aligned movement. The recommendations will be presented to the non-aligned foreign ministers who will meet in Colombo early in June.

Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau chairman, Sri Lanka Ambassador B.J. Fernando has stated that the work on the recommendations has been very successful and that it has been possible due to the excellent cooperation of all countries of the so-called Belgrade Bureau, that is, Cuba, Cyprus, Ghana, Guyana, India, Iraq, Malaysia, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Panama, Sri Lanka, Ngwana (former Swazi), Tunisia, Cameroon, Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

The name Belgrade Bureau is applied to the group of countries which was at the last July, Belgrade non-aligned ministerial conference entrusted with continuing the work not completed at the Belgrade conference due to the lack in time.

The item, work on which was not completed at the Belgrade conference, is Item 15 of the conference agenda which, among other things, involves crises in relations between non-aligned countries.

The recommendations for the Colombo ministerial meeting were approved yesterday at a meeting of representatives of all non-aligned countries at the level of heads of permament missions to the U.N. meetings was held in the U.N. Headquarters. [sentence as received]

As stated by Sri Lanka's Ambassador Fernando, of the large number of proposals made, consensus has been reached on many and on some not, and the effort for full consensus will be left to the ministers scheduled to meet in Colombo in June.

It is characteristic that in the non-aligned movement at present, no one urges anything other than that the consensus be retained as a method of decision-making. Concepts on consensus, how to reach it and how to make that principle clearer are now crystalizing.

In the package for ministers, there is a recommendation to avoid open confrontations among opposite views so as to keep the movement free from antagonism. It says immediately afterwards, however, tnat discussions should not be avoided in such situations, but (?opposition should) be alleviated or eliminated through a principled exchange of opinions, mediation should be used as well as preliminary consultations before appearing on the open scene, and working groups should be formed to help with reaching consensus.

As to all working groups and bodies--all the way up to the Coordinating Bureau--it is insisted on the principle that all meetings of these bodies should be open to all the movement members.

These recommendations proceed from the assumption that of essential importance is to strictly adhere to all the principles of the nonaligned policy and to carry out the decisions adopted at the nonaligned movement's meetings and conferences.

A separate part of this package has to do with the composition of the Coordinating Bureau and its future functioning. According to the agreed-on attitude, three principles should be reflected in its composition: Geographical balance, continuity and rotation. This is an area, it should be added, where the ministers will be faced with a number of proposals for which no common language has been found in this phase of preparations.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO KIM IL-SONG

AU181636 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 14 April, TANJUG--President of the Republic and President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK:

"It is with satisfaction that I send you, Comrade Kim Il-song, on the occassion of your birthday most cordial greetings and express warm wishes for your personal happiness, good health and further achievements in your work on building a socialist community and for the prosperity of the friendly Korean people.

"On this occasion I also want to express the conviction that the friendship and cooperation between our two nonalined socialist countries, as well as between our parties, will continue to develop and contribute to a consistent implementation of the principles and policy of nonalinement, socialism and peace in the world."

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES EARTHQUAKE CASUALTY FIGURES

LD250932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0836 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--According to incomplete data, 94 people were killed during the catastrophic quake in Montenegro and over 1,000 were injured, of whom 159 sustained serious injuries. This was stated in the SFRY Assembly today before the delegates of both chambers of the Assembly by Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

Most housing buildings have been destroyed or rendered unfit for use, and industrial buildings have also been hit very badly.

TU COUNCIL ADOPTS COLLECTIVE WORK, LEADERSHIP INITIATIVES

LD222242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia (SSJ) today adopted the decision on the new organization and work method, the substance of which is the switch to collective work and leadership. Thus, the trade unions are the first to implement, in the organizational and normative respect, Comrade Tito's initiative on the new method of work, set in motion by the LCY president at the Eighth Congress of the Trade Union Federation less than 5 months ago. Mika Spiljak was elected first president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation with a 1-year mandate.

In his introductory speech, Djordje Lazic, secretary of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, stressed that what is at stake are not mere organizational changes nor the task of introducing a 1-year mandate of the president. If this were the cause there would be no guarantees that phenomena of bureaucratization and decisionmaking on behalf of the working people, of unhealthy ambitions and of pretensions to leadership would not also be repeated under the conditions of 1-year mandate of the president. The debate in trade union organizations throughout the country has shown that the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative is understood as a lasting responsible task which should contribute to more efficient work of collective organs and to the implementation of decisions. The initiative on collective work and responsibility has its roots, in Djordje Lazic's words, in associated labor and in delegate relations, and it should be understood as a contribution to the further democratization of the cadre policy and the widening of the cadre base.

The decision on the new organization and method of work of the SSJ Council separates the duties and responsibilities of the Council and the Council Presidium because it has been noted that the Presidium has established itself as the political organ parallel to the SSJ Council and less as an executive organ which prepares and implements adopted policies and which contributes to the coordination of the activity of the Trade Union Federation as a whole. The Presidium of the SSJ Council coordinates the attitudes of the republican and provincial organizations of the trade unions on issues of joint interest. Thus, the Presidium becomes the first step for the coordination of attitudes instead of the commission as was the case until now.

The SSJ Council is the top organ of the SSJ between congresses while the attitudes and decisions are adopted by the Council exclusively by democratic coordination of views of the delegations of the republics and provinces, which are also jointly responsible for the policy and decisions of the Council. The Council Presidium is the only political executive organ of the SSJ Council in which all members are equal in their work and all are equally responsible for their work in the Presidium and for the work of the Presidium, in which there are no superiors. The president of the Council is at the same time president of the Presidium and is elected every year from another republic or province. He is the first among equals and is above all the organizer of the business and coordinator of the work. Together with other members of the Presidium he prepares sessions and the proposals of political decisions.

In the future the trade union organization will not only raise issues and discuss social problems but will also be responsible for the decisions, in whose adoption it participates.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL URGES LAW TO RESTRICT VEHICLE USE

LD240718 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1154 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On 25 April the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly is expected to adopt a law restricting the use and the movement of private and other motor vehicles. The Federal Executive Council has suggested to the Yugoslav Assembly to adopt the law under emergency procedures.

In order to save liquid fuel, the bill bans the movement of private cars and motorcycles on certain days, as well as the opening of new long-distance bus routes, and restricts the length of the routes on which specific goods vehicles and buses can be used. The Federal Executive Council regulations cannot restrict the use of private cars and motorcycles for longer than 7 days in any 1 month.

The use of private cars and motorcycles by foreign tourists and the use of all cars with foreign registrations and those displaying diplomatic and consular and international organization license plates will not be restricted. The same applies to foreign journalists and officials. Restrictions will not apply to taxis, rented vehicles, vehicles required for medical visits, inspections, road aid and information services, invalid carriages, and to other official vehicles (Yugoslav People's Army militia, etc).

The law forbids trucks carrying goods, except those transporting perishable goods and those vehicles specified by the Federal Executive Council, to travel over 200 km. The movement of privately owned heavy goods vehicles is banned over 200 km from the place of residence of the owner of the vehicle.

The opening of new bus routes in international transport is forbidden as is the opening of new bus lines in domestic transport along routes in excess of 220 km. The movement of publicly owned buses for private use over distances ir excess of 100 km is banned.

The bill envisages fines for the violation of the provisions of this law. A fine of 300,000 to 500,000 dinars will be imposed for an offense committed by organizations of associated labor for opening a new bus route. The person responsible for the same offense will be fined 5,000 to 30,000 dinars. The fine imposed on organizations of associated labor for using private cars and buses and goods vehicles contrary to this law will be 2,000 to 20,000 dinars, and the person responsible will be fined 100 to 600 dinars.

The owner of a goods vehicle using his truck for a distance of over 200 km will be fined 1,000 to 10,000 dinars, while owners of private cars disobeying the imposed restrictions will be fined 500 dinars on the spot.

It should be said that in 1978 and 1979 liquid fuel consumption in our country has been going up at the rate of 12 percent. On the world market the situation in liquid fuel supply has been getting worse and worse and is accompanied by constant price increases. Restrictions on the movement of private cars and motorcycles on specific days and speed restrictions will save, according to experts, about 100,000 tons of gasoline per year. The restrictions on the length of routes of trucks carrying heavy goods and buses and other measures will save about 120,000 tons of diesel fuel.

Overall, these measures should make it possible to save 300,000 tons of liquid fuel, that is, a reduction in the requirement to import over 1 million tons of crude oil valued at $120 million.